North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1851. NO. 16.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my New Establishment, the

NOVELTY WORKS

IN THE

CITY OF RALEIGH,

North Carolina,

To execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary

STEAM ENGINES,

Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing,

MACHINERY,

of every description,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

in every variety,

SCREW CUTTING,

of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small

STEAM ENGINES

for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for Manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS,

Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE,

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

COMMON SCHOOLS.

IN accordance with instructions of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Wake County, notice is hereby given to the Justices of the Peace of said County, that application will be made at the next term of the County Court, to increase the tax at present levied for Common School purposes.

W. R. POOLE, *Chairman*,

December 6, 1851. 10—td.

Register will copy till day.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 19th Term of this School will commence on the 7th of January, 1852, and continue five months.

For a circular containing full particulars, as to terms apply to the Subscriber,

ALDERT SMEDES, *Rector*.

November 18th, 1851. 6—ta$2.

Blanks for Sale.

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

NEW SHOE STORE.

H. O. GILL, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he is now receiving the largest assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, VALICES, BONNET BOXES, TRUNKS, CARPET-BAGS, SATCHELLS, &c., &c.,

that has ever been offered in this market.

The following is a list of a few of the leading articles which he now offers to the public:

Ladies' Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Prunella Gaiters.
do do do do do do half do.
do Black thick and thin sole whole Gaiters.
do do do half do.
do do do Morocco Gaiters,
do do and Bronze do do Bootees,
do do thick and thin sole do Excelsiors,
do Bronze do do do.
do Black do Kid and Morocco Parodies,
do do do do
do Green, Bronze, and light colored Morocco Buskins,
do do do Polka Shoes,
do Black Kid and Morocco Slippers,
do do do Ties,
do do do Walking Shoes,
do Black Kid and Morocco Buskins, thick and thin soles,
do Over Shoes, a nice article,
do White Kid Slippers, a superior article,

A beautiful article of White Kid Gaiters daily expected,

Misses' Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Prunella Gaiters,
do Black thick and thin sole do
do Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored M Bootees,
do Black thick and thin sole do
do do Morocco and Goat Buskins,
do do do Slippers,
do Goat and Boarded Bootees,

Children's black, blue, green, bronze, and light col'ed. Gaiters,
do do do do Morocco Bootees,
do do do do do Polkas,
do Goat Bootees and Jenny Lind Buskins.

Also, nearly every description of

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

All of the above can be had at exceedingly low prices, for Cash, at the RALEIGH SHOE HOUSE, on Fayetteville-street, opposite the Post Office, and second door below Mr. Pomeroy's Book Store.

N. B.—Country Merchants visiting this place will do well to give me a call, as they can be supplied on reasonable terms.

Raleigh, December 5, 1851. 10—

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Just arrived and Daily arriving.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do.,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Parametta,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851 102—

SEDGEWICK SEMINARY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this institution will commence on Thursday the 1st of January next, and end the 1st of June, following.

TERMS of Tuition per session, payable in advan

Primary English branches,	$ 10 00
Higher do. do.	12 00
The same, embracing, Mathematics,	15 00
The same, embracing Latin and Greek,	15 00
French language,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
Use of Instruments, each,	3 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1851. 9—tlstF.

☞ Register, Spirit of the Age, and Star, please co till first of February.

NOTICE.

IN the absence of the Subscriber from the State, WM. R. POOLE, Esq., is his authorized agent to sell any or all of his Land, lying three miles South of Raleigh, on the stage road to Fayetteville, and Mr. CRAWFORD, in the immediate neighborhood, will show the property to persons desirous of purchasing.

JOS. T. HUNTER.

Dec. 1, 1851. 10—1m.

Swedenborgianism Reviewed.

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theologica Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

October 16, 1851. 001—

By the Author of "Sam Slick."

RULE AND MISRULE of the English in America. By Judge Halliburton.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov., 1851. 2—

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron belts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy lushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and bandles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpace, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

sleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—1y.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7	best	Still-cap, Arms and Worms,		$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Ready Made Clothing.

FINE dress and frock Coats,
Fine black and fancy Cassimere Pantaloons,
Fine fancy silk, merino and velvet Vests,
Fine beaver, pilot, Petersham and cloth Overcoats,
Common Negro Overcoats, Jackets and Pants,
Boy's sack and frock cloth and Tweed Coats,
Boy's Tweed and Cassimere Pantaloons,
Merino, Silk and Linen Shirts,

The above goods were manufactured expressly for City trade, and are warranted to be equal in style, quality and workmanship, to any made to order, and will be sold at reduced prices for cash. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—

Masonic Procession.

THE Masonic Institute in Germanton, will be opened on Thursday the 1st day of January, 1852, for the reception of STUDENTS, at which time the building will be dedicated, and an address delivered by the Rev. SAM'L. S. BRYANT, also MR. GEO. M. EVERHART, the Principal of the Institute, will deliver his Inaugural. Brethren of the fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN W. GIBSON,

Sec'y of the Lodge.

Germanton, Nov. 24th, 1851. 9—t 1st Jan.

"STILL THEY COME."

FOUR Cases more of Beebe's best Hats, latest style. Also, a few pieces North Carolina Cassimere, made at Rock Island Factory, Mecklenburg County; Tweeds, Kentucky Geans, Dove Skin Cassimere, Calico, Domestics, Calf Boots, heavy double souled Brogans.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Nov. 4th, 1851. 2—

Cash for 10,0000 Bushels of Charcoal.

I am always in want, and always pay the very highest prices. Old Iron always in demand at a fair price at the

NOVELTY WORKS.

SILAS BURNS.

Raleigh, N. C. 4—4t.

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL.—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to exccute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

Negroes for Sale!

ON Thursday, the 1st day of January next, I shall proceed to sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at John M. Ferrels' Store, Wake County, N. C., 18 miles North West of Raleigh, the following property: one negro man, one old woman, two girls, two small boys, and one woman and two small children.

CALVIN J. ROGERS,

Adm. with Will annexed, of Dennis Grady, dec'd.

Nov. 24, 1851. 10—

By JOHN S. SPRINGER, Esq.

FOREST LIFE and Forest Trees: comprising Winter Camp-Life among the Loggers, and Wild-wood Adventure. Illustrated. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for 3ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY, Structure and Statistics.	Plank Roads by W. Kingsford, 50
Mechanic's for Millwrights Machinist, Engineers, &c., &c., by Overman,	1,25
Swallow Barn by J. P. Kennedy,	2,00
North Carolina Reader by C. H. Wiley,	1,00
Memorials of Capt. Congar,	50
Familiar Science or the Scientific Explanation of common things, edited by R. E. Peterson,	75
History of the restoration of Monarchy in France by Lamartine, 1st Vol. ready,	75

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1851. 9—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

$99 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, and ran away in November last, from Paulding, Jasper county, Miss., the Negro slave BEN, alias AMZI, aged 30 or 35 years, 5 feet 10 in. high, quite dark; has two scars on his face—one just above the right eye, running back into the hair, the other on his check bone, running towards the mouth; also, scars on the knees and on the left arm, caused by burns. He was purchased from Theo. N. Gadden, of Charleston, S. C., in August, 1850, by the subscriber's father. It is known that he has false free papers, and he will probably represent himself as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any person who will detect the said slave, and lodge him in jail, so that he can be obtained.

THOS. P. FRITH, Holmesville.,

Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. 103—2m

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

Sign of the R. R. R. R.,

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Partners and Successors to

R. TUCKER & SON,

FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM.

AT this Establishment will be found, at all times, one of the best assortments of FINE GOODS in the City. The Stock is entirely new, and is comprised of

Fashionable Moleskin and Beaver Hats,

of the manufacture of N. F. Warburton, and N. H. Beebe & Co.

FINE FELT, SPORTING, BRUSH, ARGOLIA, AND SEAL DRAB HATS.

Army, Navy, Ariel, Riding, Travelling, Dress, and Opera Caps.

The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the Merchandise of this Establishment the rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preference of gentlemen of taste. 87—

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

AT HAND

Gunny and Hemp Bagging, 44 inches wide
Bale Rope and Twine.

ALSO,

150 pairs of Men's and Boy's Brogans,
Men's Kip Shoetees, Woms. Lea. Bootees,
with a general assortment of shoes,
Bl'k and white Wool Hats,
75 Point and Duffle Blankets,
Cradle Blankets,

For sale low by

J. BROWN,

No, 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh Oct. 6, 1851. 97—

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersbu g, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SAMUEL H. YOUNG is now prepared to show a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street. His Stock consists in part of the following Goods:

Black and Colored Silks,
French Merinoes, Cashmeres and DeLanes,
Fig'd Poplins and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints,
Red and White Flannels,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hard Ware and Cutlery,
Earthern and Glass Ware,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.,

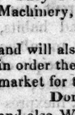
Together with almost every description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our Stock, all of which will be sold cheap.

Call at No. 21, Fayetteville St., if you want a bargain.

SAMUEL H. YOUNG.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—tlJ.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.



J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom.

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

"WHERE AT?"

EVANS & COOKE'S,

No. 29 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,

GEO. T. COOKE.

Augnst 30, 1851. 86—

Prospectus OF THE SOUTHERNER. The undersigned proposes to publish in the Town of Tarborough, from the 1st of January, 1852, the Southerner, a Democratic, Agricultural and Miscellaneous newspaper. From the small number of Democratic papers in the State, we confidently ask the support of the party. Few political fields offer to the ready and willing workman in our cause promise of a more abundant harvest, than North Carolina. Our party are becoming, day by day, more unanimous on the subject of slavery and its incidental doctrines, which our opponents so confidently thought would destroy our organization, while many of their own party are fast becoming disatisfied with the cringing position they would have us occupy in our National Union. To encourage and perfect this unanimity of our own party, and to show to the disatisfied of our opponents that such dissatisfaction springs from a true appreciation of liberty and a correct view of patriotism, is the peculiar proper work of the press. Support, then, Democrats, as you ought and can, your party papers, throughout the State.

The Southerner will be the exponent of Edgecombe, it will advocate her principles, cherish the progressive spirit of her people, and defend her reputation and good name. As such, we hope to embody in it, by the talents of our farmers and citizens generally, the practical rules and successful experience, which have increased so much her productive industry; and thereby make it, to the citizens of other counties, a neighborly and instructive messenger.

As a village paper, we hope to make The Southerner, ny the variety of its matter, interesting to all. Its columns will be open to a free and liberal discussion of all sbbjects—instructive and amusing.

TERMS—In advance, $2,00; otherwise, $ 50.

GEORGE HOWA D, JR.

December 13, 1851. 13—

By SAMUEL WARREN, F. R. S.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER,

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

GROUND ALUM SALT, For sale by the Sack, at W. H. & R. S. TUCKERS'.

PRODIGIOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, READY-MADE CLOTHING &c., &c., &c.

The World's Fair is about closing, but that has nothing to do with the cheap Goods selling at PROCTER'S.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FOR 1851-'2.

ISAAC PROCTER,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter,

Sign of the R. R. R. R.

Doors Open from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE.

HAVING purchased out the entire interest of Thos M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, I avail myself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. I have just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, mebracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour dan grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr. Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months.) I shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend. I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

HAVING made arrangements to leave the State, at furthest by the first of December, and having disposed of my interest to Isaac Procter, (my partner for the last eight years,) I take pleasure in recommending him to those who have stood by me so long, as a gentlemen every way worthy of their confidence and support.

I look upon Mr. Procter, without attempting to disparage others, and what I say now must be believed, (being totally disconnected with him in business) as being the very best cutter I ever saw. He will be assisted by Geo. L. Gould, a pupil of mine, who has been cutting all the Coats made up for our customers for the last fourteen months, and has no superior in that department. I have left in the concern all the patterns I have of my customers scattered all over the State, and they may rely upon being as faithfully served, having their cloths, as well cut and made, and the quality of the materials just such as would be furnished, were "The BUG," present in "*propria persona*." I have laboured hard to build up a business in North Carolina, and desire that those who have patronised me should continue to uphold my late partner, particularly when assured by me, that they will be as well served as they were under the administration of OLIVER & PROCTER.

THOMAS M. OLIVER.

Raleigh, October 23d, 1851. 103—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE,
W. J. McCONNEL, } *Executive Com.*
WM. S. RANKIN, }

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swain, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,

Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

$40,000 STATE BONDS!

TREASURY OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., December 9th, 1851.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 11th of January next, for the purchase of Forty Thousand Dollars worth of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum payable at this Office semi-annually, on the first Monday of January and July; the principal of $20,000 of which will be payable at the end of twenty years, and the principal of the other $20,000 at the end of ten years.

These Bonds are issued under the authority of two Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, one entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company," and the other "An Act to provide for the payment of the debts of the State."

Persons bidding will please distinguish the class of Bonds for which they bid, and endorse on their letters, "Proposals for State Stocks."

D. W. COURTS, *Pub. Treasurer.*

Raleigh, December 8, 1851. 11—

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.

SECOND INSTALMENT. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, held at Raleigh, on the 28th ultimo, it was resolved that an instalment of 20 per cent upon the stock of said Company be called for, payable on the 1st day of January next, interest to be charged if not paid within ten days thereafter—to the President, Treasurer or either of the Directors of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, who are authorized to receive the same and give receipts therefor: and that interest would be be allowed on all advance payments of stock.

W. W. VASS, *Pres. & Sec.*

Raleigh, Dec. 5, 1851. 12—tf.

Job Printing

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office

THE KOSSUTH BANQUET.

Extracts from the Speech of LOUIS KOSSUTH, *delivered at the Banquet given him by the New York Editors.*

"I address you, gentlemen, the more with joy, because through you I have the invaluable benefit to address the whole university of the great, glorious and free people of the United States. This is a great word, gentlemen, and yet it is literally true. While, eighty years ago immortal Franklin's own press was almost the only one in the colonies, now, there are over three thousand newspapers in the United States, having a circulation of five millions of copies, and amounting in their yearly circulation to the prodigious number of nearly four and a half hundred millions; every grown man in the Union reads, on the average, two newspapers a week, and one hundred and five copies a year; nearly eighteen copies fall, in the proportion, to every human being in the Union—man, woman and child.

I am told that the journals of New York State alone, exceed in number those of all the rest of the world beyond your great Union, and the circulation of the newspapers of this city alone, nearly exceeds those of the whole empire of Great Britain. But there is yet one particularly remarkable fact which I cannot forbear to mention, gentlemen. I boldly declare that beyond the United States, there exists scarcely a practical freedom of the press—at least in Europe—not except, perhaps, Norway, of whose condition, in that respect, I am not quite aware. You know, gentlemen, how the press is fettered throughout the European continent, even for the present in France itself, whose great nation, by a strange fate, sees, under a nominally republican, but centralized government, all the glorious fruits of their great and victorious revolution wasting between the blasting fingers of centralized, administrative and legislative omnipotence.

You know how the independent press of France is murdered by imprisonment of their editors, and by fees; you know how the present government of France feels unable to bear the force of public opinion—so much that in the French republic the very legitimate shout of "*Vive la Republique!*" has almost become a crime. This very circumstance is sufficient to prove that in that glorious land where the warm and noble heart of the French nation throbs with self-confidence and noble pride, a new revolution is an unavoidable necessity. It is a mournful view which the great French nation now presents, but it is also an efficient warning against the propensities of centralization, inconsistent with freedom, because inconsistent with self-government; and it is also a source of hope for the European continent, because we know that things in France cannot endure thus as they are; we know that to become a true republic is a necessity for France, and thus we know also that whoever be the man, who, in the approaching crisis, will be honored by the confidence of the French nation, he will, he must be faithful to that grand principle of fraternity towards the other nations, which, being announced by the French constitution to the world, raised such encouraging, but bitterly disappointed expectations through Europe's oppressed continent.

But it is chiefly, almost only, Great Britain in Europe which boasts to have a free press, and to be sure, during my brief stay in England I joyfully saw that really there is a freedom to print, almost an unlimited one, so far that I saw printed advertisements spread at every corner, and signed by the publishers, stating that Queen Victoria is no lawful Queen—that she ought to be sent to the Tower, and all those who rule ought to be hanged. Men laughed, and nobody cared about their foolish extravagancy. And yet I dare say, and hope the generous people of Great Britain will not feel offended at my stating the fact, that there is no practical freedom of the press. The freedom of the press, to be a practical one, must be a common benefit to all—else it is no freedom, but a privilege. It is wanting two ingredients—freedom of printing and freedom of reading. Now, there is no freedom of reading there, because there is no possibility for the people at large to do so. Because the circulation of newspapers, the indispensable moral food of human intellect, is, by a heavy taxation, checked.

The press is a source of public revenue, and by the incumbrance of stamp and paper duties, made almost inaccessible to the poor. Hence it is, that the newspapers in the United States are only one tenth, and in some cases one-twentieth the price of English or French papers; and hence, again, is the immense difference in their circulation—in the United States several of the daily papers every morning reaching from thirty to forty thousand readers, whereas the London Times is considered to be a monster power, because it has a circulation of twenty-five or thirty thousand copies, of which I was told, during my stay in England, that the good, generous sense of the people has abated some six thousand copies in consequence of its foul hostility to the just and sacred cause of Hungary. Such being the condition of your press, gentlemen, it must of course be a high source of joyful gratification to me, to have the honor to address you, gentlemen; because in addressing you I really address the whole people of the United States—not only a whole people, but a whole intelligent people, gentlemen. That is the highest praise that can upon a people be bestowed; and yet is no praise—it is the acknowledgment of a real fact.

The very immensity of the circulation of your journals proves it to be so—because this immense circulation is not only due to that constitutional right of yours to speak and print freely your opinions; it is not only due to the cheap price which makes your press a common benefit to all, and not a privilege to the rich—but it is chiefly due to the universality of public instruction which enables every citizen to read. It is a glorious thing to know that in this flourishing young city alone, where streets of splendid building proudly stand where a few years ago the river spread its waves, or the plough tilled, nearly one hundred thousand children receive public education annually. Do you know, gentlemen, what I consider the most glorious monuments of your country? If it be so, as I have read it once—it is that act, that when in the steps of your wandering squatters, your engineers go on to draw geometrical lines, even in the territories where the sound of a human step never yet has mixed with the murmurs by which virginal nature is adorning the land; in every place marked to become a township, on every sixteenth square you place a modest pole, with the glorious mark, "Popular Education Stock." This is your proudest monument.

* * * * *

Gentlemen, it is a proud recollection of my life, that I commenced my public career in the humble capacity of a journalist. And in that respect I may perhaps be somewhat entitled to your brotherly indulgence, as you, in the happy condition which the institutions of your country insure to you, can have not even an idea of the tortures of a journalist who has to write with fettered hands, and who is more than fettered by an Austrian arbitrary preventive censorship.

You have no idea what a torture it is to sit down to your writing desk, your breast full of the necessity of the moment, the heart full of righteous feelings, the mind full of convictions and of principles—and all this warmed by the lively fire of a patriot's heart—and to see before your eyes the scissors of the Censor ready to fall upon your head, like the sword of Damocles, lopping your ideas, maiming your arguments, murdering your thoughts, and his pencil before your eyes, ready to blot out, with a single draught, the work of your laborious days and of your sleepless nights; and to know that the people will judge you, not by what you have felt, thought, and written, but by what the Censor wills; to know that the ground upon which you stand is not a ground known to you, because limited by rules, but an unknown slippery ground, the limits of which lie but within the arbitrary pleasure of your Censor—doomed by profession to be stupid, and a coward, and a fool;—to know all this and yet not curse your destiny—not to deny that you know how to read and to write, but to go on, day by day, in the torturing work of Sysiphus. Oh! it is the greatest sacrifice which an intelligent man can make to fatherland and humanity!

And this is the present condition of the press, not in Hungary only, but in all countries cursed by Austrian rule. Our past revolution gave freedom to the press, not only to my fatherland, but by indirect influence also to Vienna, Prague, Lemberg; in a word, to the whole empire of Austria. This very circumstance must be sufficient to ensure your sympathy to my country's cause; as, on the contrary, the very circumstance of the Hapsburgian dynasty, achieved by treason and Russian arms, was a watchword to oppress the press in Hungary, in Austria in Italy, in Germany—nay, throughout the European continent. The contemplation that the freedom of the press on the European continent is inconsistent with the preponderance of Russia, and the very existence of the Austrian dynasty, this sworn enemy of freedom and of every liberal thought—your generous support will sweep away those tyrants, and raise liberty where now foul oppression proudly rules.

* * * * *

Let me ask you, gentlemen, are you, the people of the United States, a nation or not? Have you a national government or not? Have you? You answer yes; and yet you, the people of the United States, are not of one blood, and speak not one language. Millions of you speak English, others French, others German, others Italian, others Spanish, others Danish, and even several Indian dialects—and yet you are a nation! And your government, even the government of your single States, nay, the municipal governments of your different cities, are not legislating and governing, and administering in all and every language spoken in your Union, in the respective States, and in the respective cities themselves—and yet you have a national government! Now, suppose that one part of the people of the United States, struck by a curse like that with which the builders of Babel were once struck, should at once rise and say—'The Union in which we live is an oppression to us. Our laws, our institutions, our State and city governments, our very freedom, is an oppression to us! What is Union to us? what rights? what laws? what freedom? what history? what geography? what community of interests? They are all nothing. Language—that is all. Let us divide the Union; divide the States; divide the very cities. Let us divide the whole territory, by and according to languages, and then let the people of every language live distinct, and form each a separate State. Because, every nation has a right to a national life, and to us the language is the nation—nothing else; and your Union, your rights, your laws, and your freedom itself, though common to us, is an oppression to us, because language is the only basis upon which States must be founded. Every thing else is tyranny.' What would you say of such reasoning? What would become of your great Union? What of your Constitution—this glorious legacy of your greatest men—those immortal stars on mankind's moral canopy? What would become of your country itself, whence the spirit of freedom spreads its rising wings, and rising hope clears up the future of humanity? What would become of this grand mighty complex of your republic, should it ever be attacked in its consistency by the furious hands of the fanaticism of language?

Where now she wanders and walks among the rising temples of human happiness, she soon would tread upon the ruins of liberty, mourning over the fragility of human hopes. Happy art thou, free nation of America, that thou hast founded thy house upon the only solid basis of a nation's liberty. Liberty! A principle steady like the world, eternal like the truth, and universal for every climate, for every time, like Providence. Thou hast no tyrants among thee to throw the apple of Eros in thy Union. Thou hast no tyrants among thee to raise the fury of hatred in thy national family—hatred of nations, that curse of humanity, that venomous instrument of despotism. What a glorious sight it is to see the oppressed of so many different countries, different in language, history, and habits, wandering to thy shores, and becoming members of thy great nation, regenerated by the principle of common liberty. Would I could do the same; but I cannot, because I love my native land, inexpressibly, boundless, fervently. I love it more than life, more than happiness; I love it more in its gloomy sufferings than I would in its proudest, happiest days.

What makes a nation? Is it the language only? Then there is no great nor powerful nation on the earth, because there is no moderately large country in the world, whose population is counted by millions, where you would not find several languages spoken. No! it is not language only which makes a nation. Community of interests, community of history, communities of rights and duties, but chiefly community of institutions of a population, which, though perhaps different in tongue, and belonging to different races, is bound together by its daily intercourse in their towns, the centres of their homely commerce and homely industry, the very mountain ranges, and system of rivers and streams, the soil, the dust of which is mingled with the ashes of those ancestors who bled on the same field, for the same interests—the common inheritance of glory and of woe, the community of law, tie of institutions, tie of common freedom or common oppression—all this enters into the definition of a nation. That this is true—that this is instinctively felt by the common sense of the people, nowhere is more apparently shown than at this very moment in my native land.

Hungary was declared by Francis Joseph of Austria no more to exist as a nation, no more as a State. It was, and is, put under martial law; strangers rule, in a foreign tongue, where our fathers lived and our brothers bled. To be a Hungarian, became almost a crime in our own native land. Now, to justify before the world the extinction of Hungary, the partition of its territory, and gain the centralization of the dissected limbs into the common body of servitude, the treacherous dynasty was anxious to show that the Hungarians are in a minority in their own native land. They hoped that intimidation and terrorism would induce even the very Hungarians—Magyars, as we are in our own language termed—to abnegate their language and birth. They ordered a census of nationalities to be made. They performed it with the iron rule of martial law; they employed terrorism in the highest degree, so much that thousands of women and men, who professed to be Magyars, preferred not to know, nay, not to have perhaps heard any other language than the Magyar, notwithstanding all their protestations, were put down to be Sclaves, Serbs, Germans, or Wallachians, because their names had not quite a Hungarian sound.

And still what was the issue of this malignant plot? But of the twelve millions of inhabitants of Hungary proper, the Magyars turned out to be more than eight millions, some two millions more than we know the case really is. The people instinctively felt that the tyrant had the design to destroy, with the pretext of language, the very existence of the nation formed by the compound of all those ingredients which I have mentioned above, and with that common good sense which every nation possesses, met the tyrannic plot as if it answered, 'We want to be a nation, and if the tyrant takes language only for the mark of our nationality, then we are all Hungarians.' And mark well, gentlemen, this happened not under my governorship, but even under the rule of Austrian martial law. The cabinet of Vienna became furious; it thought of a new census, but prudent men told them that a new census would give the whole 12 millions as Magyars, and thus no new census was taken.

So true is my assertion that it is not language alone which makes a nation, an assertion which, of course, your own great republic proves to the world. But on the European continent there unhappily grew up a school which bound the idea of a nation only to the idea of language, and joined polical pretensions to it. There are some who advocate the theory that existing countries must cease, and the territories of the world be anew divided by languages, and nations segregated by tongues.—You are aware that this idea, if it were not impracticable, would be but a curse to humanity—a death blow to civilization and progress, and throw back mankind by centuries—it were an eternal source of strife to war, because there is a holy, almost religious tie, by which man's heart to his home is bound, and no man ever would consent to abandon his native land only because his neighbors speak another language than he himself; and by this reason, claims for him that sacred spot where the ashes of his fathers lie—where his own cradle stood—where he dreamed the happy dreams of youth, and where nature itself bears a mark of his manhood's laborious toil. The idea were worse than the old migration of nations was—despotism only would rise out of the strife."

Kossuth then dwells upon the efforts of the despots of Europe to divide the people by language, to stir up strife among them in this way, and then proceeds:

"Willing to give freedom to the people, we eliminated in Hungary that Latin tongue, which was an obstable to its future. We did what every other nation did, clearing by it the way to the people's common universal liberty. Your country is a happy one in that respect. Being a young nation, you did not find in your way the Latin tongue when you established this republic; so you did not want a law to eliminate it from your public life. You have a living diplomatic language, which is spoken in your Congress, in your State legislatures, and by which your government rules. That language is not the native language of your people—scarcely of that of a majority; and yet no man in the Union takes it for an oppression that legislation and government is not carried on in every possible language that is spoken in the United States; and yet are found in your common law, inherited from England, some Latin expressions, the affidavits, &c.; and having found it in law, you felt the necessity to stimulate it by law as you really did.

And one thing I have to mention yet. This replacing of the Latin language by the Hungarian was not a work of our revolution, it was done before, step by step, by-and-by, from 1791. When we carried, in 1848, our democratic reforms, and gave political, social, civil and full religious freedom to the whole people, without distinction of religion or tongue, considering that unhappy excitement of the question of languages, prevailing through Europe in consequence of the Russian plot, which I developed, we extended our cares to the equal protection of every tongue and nation, affording to all equal right, to all aid out of the public funds, for the moral, religious and scientific development in churches and schools. Nay, our revolution extended this regard even to the political development of every tongue, sanctioning the free use of every tongue, in the muncipalities and communal corporations, as well as in the administration of justice itself.

The promulgation of the laws in every tongue—the right to petition and to claim justice in whatever tongue—the duty of the government to answer accordingly—all this was granted, and thus far more done in that respect, also, than whatever other nation ever accorded in the claims of tongues; by far more than the United States ever did, though there is no country in the world where so many different languages are spoken as here. It is, therefore, the most calumnious misrepresentation, to say that the Hungarians struggled for the dominion of their own race. No; we struggled for civil, political, social and religious freedom, common to all, against Austrian despotism. We struggled for the great principle of self-government, against centralization; and because centralization, absolutism. Yes, centralization is absolutism; it is inconsistent with constitutional rights.

Austria has given the very proof of it. The House of Austria had never the slightest intention to grant constitutional life to the nations of Europe. I will prove it on another occasion. It hates constitutions as hell hates the salvation of human souls. But the friends of the Hapsburgs say it has granted a constitution—in March, 1849. Well, where is that constitution now? It was not only never executed, but was, three months ago, formally withdrawn. Even the word ministry is blotted out from the dictionary of the Austrian government. Schwarzenburg is again House, Court, and State Chancellor, as Merternich was; only Merternich ruled not with the iron rule of martial law over the whole empire of Austria. Schwarzenburg does; Merternich encroached upon the constitutional rights of Hungary, Transylvania, Crotia, and Sclavonia. Schwarzenburg has abolished them, and the young Nero, Francis Joseph, melted all nations together in common bondage, where the promised equality of nationalities is carried out most literally, to be sure, because they are all equally oppressed, and all equally ruled, by absolutistical principles, in the German language.

And why was that illusory constitution withdrawn? Because it was a lie from the beginning; because it was an impossibility. And why so? Because it was founded upon the principle of centralization, and centralized thirteen different nations, which now groan under Austrian rule; and yet, to have a constitutional life, is more than impossibility. It is an absurdity—it is an oppression, augmented by deceit. I cannot exhaust this vast topic in one speech, so I go to the end. I only state clearly my own and my nation's ruling principle, even in respect to the claims of the nationalities of languages, and that it is—we will have republican institutions, founded on universal suffrage, and so the majority of the sovereign people shall rule, in every respect, in the village, in the city, in the country, in the Congress and government—in all and in every thing.

What to the public concerns of the village, of the city, of the country, of the Congress belongs—self-government every where—the people sovereign every where—and universal suffrage and the rule of the majority every where. This is our principle, for which we live and are ready to die."

THE HUNGARIAN LOAN. About $30,000 had been paid over to the Central Committee in New York on Monday. The gross receipts of the Press Banquet were $558, and the bill of Messrs. Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, who furnished it, $400—but they generously refused any remuneration, and the whole amount was paid over to Kossuth. A Hungarian Bank in New York is on the tapis; 3,000,000 of stock in it will, it is said, be taken, if it be rightly organized, in England—all for the cause of Hungary.

Baltimore Sun.

THE STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1851.

KOSSUTH AND INTERVENTION.

Kossuth has been complimented, and flattered, and we may say honored in this country to a greater extent than any other man, whether of the living or dead. Whole communities have risen up to receive him—our greatest citizens have vied with each other in addressing him, in being near his person, in offering him the highest tributes of praise, and in endorsing the peculiar doctrines which fall from his lips. Corporations, societies, the clergy, artisans, mechanics, laborers, the bar, the press, and indeed the people of all ranks and classes have gone simultaneously forward to cheer him with their shouts, and to bid him a thousand times welcome to the Republic of the stars and stripes. Nor has Congress been behind the people in these demonstrations of affection and respect. Both Houses has formally voted him a welcome, the President and his Cabinet stand ready to receive him in the most cordial manner, and the august Senate has even gone so far as to appoint a Committee to introduce him to that body, in session. All this, we take it for granted, is more for the cause than the man. It is so regarded by Kossuth himself, who, amid flatteries and eulogies which would have turned the head of any common man, has still maintained his dignified modesty, and appropriated to his country and her cause all these outpourings of enthusiastic admiration and regard. He has displayed, thus far, consummate shrewdness and tact in steering clear of the "entangling alliances" of creeds, parties, and sects. He has words of gratitude and of thanks for all, but no expressions of particular approval for any. But one idea seems to animate him, and that is, HUNGARY, and the best means, in his judgment, for carrying his people in triumph through a second struggle for independence. He loves Hungary, and we honor him for it. He is one of liberty's foremost champions in the whole world, and as such he commands our profoundest admiration. He is no self-seeker, but an earnest, modest, untiring pleader for his people against arbitrary power; and we therefore give him our sympathies, and our warmest wishes for the triumph of his cause. In his zeal for his country, he has made requests of the people of the United States which would, if complied with, inevitably involve them in European politics and European wars; and while it is but natural that he should evince this zeal and prefer these requests, it is at the same time our duty firmly but kindly to say to him that our influence upon the nations is of a moral nature, and that we cannot undertake the work of propagating our principles and ideas of government, by fleets and hostile armies.

Kossuth is not the man to cloak his requests or to conceal his hand. In his recent Speech before the New York bar, he plainly told his hearers that if this country should back him to the extent of his wishes, *war with Russia and Austria would, in all probability, be the result*; and we regret to observe that this expression was hailed with approbation by the meeting, and that an endorsement of the war policy, if necessary, was announced as the feeling of a large majority of the citizens present. It is useless to quote authorities against such a policy. The common sense of the country and the common reason of mankind are both against it. Hungary is not the only oppressed country in the world. Ireland, Italy, Poland—to allude to no other lands—are now suffering equally with Hungary—*their* cause is hers. The difference and the only difference is, that Ireland was cheated into a union with England, betrayed, and then destroyed by legislation, by a system of spies, by absenteeism, by Church and State, and by general oppression—Italy is harassed by petty Princes, under the protection of Austria and France—Poland was conquered and divided between Russia and Austria, and her nationality extinguished in the blood of her bravest sons; whereas, Hungary was assailed by Austria, because she declared for free principles and attempted to establish them, and, one despot being unable to vanquish and trample her down, another one came forward with his armed minions and accomplished the work. But Russian interference, we are told, was in violation of the law of nations. Granted—but then why was England, *a European power*, passive and almost speechless? Is *she* less concerned in maintaining the true principles of international law, *in Europe*, than we? We have a right, as one of the family of nations, and as the only really free government on earth, to protest against a second attack by Russia on Hungary, and to declare with President Fillmore, that "the deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles and the establishment of free governments, and the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression, forbid that we should be indifferent to a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment and repress the spirit of freedom in any country"; but we cannot take up arms in behalf of either Ireland, Poland, Sicily, or Hungary. Nor can we consent to an alliance with England. In the language of Senator Douglas, she is but "the half-way house to Republicanism"—we cannot join *her* in fighting for Hungary, while Ireland lies sacked and suffering at her feet. No—our mission is one of peace; arms we can take up only when our own institutions are assailed, or our honor insulted. Fifty years hence, if God should protect and prosper us as He has heretofore done, *the mere word of these States*, speaking though their Federal Government, *will be law to the world*; we may *then* go forward, if the cause of the down-trodden should appeal to us as Hungary now does, crushing thrones as we pass, and sweeping the navies and armies of despots from sea and land. But not now, for debts, taxes, the immoralities of prolonged war, and entangling alliances might cripple if not destroy us; not now, for powerful as we are, we are *not* able to put down by physical force the despots of the world; not now, for we are not sure that the people of Europe are capable of self-government; not now, for our first duty is to ourselves, to our posterity, and to the races who inhabit this Continent. But is useless to argue this point. Our people are enthusiastic in the cause of freedom, but enthusiasm is one thing and action is another. We have no fears for the result. The common sense of the country stands like a wall of adamant against any and all attempts to involve them in European politics or European wars.

Kossuth is truly a wonderful genius. He has delivered more Speeches, during the last two weeks, than we could crowd into a dozen issues of this paper; and he has displayed a compass and depth of thought, an aptness of illustration, a felicity of expression and application, a warmth and vividness of intellect, and a thoroughness of knowledge in relation both to European affairs and to our principles of government and our history, which must strike every reader with surprise and admiration. He was in Philadelphia at the latest dates, whence he will proceed through Baltimore to Washington. Congress did well to welcome him by Resolution; and the President and Mr. Webster, we have no doubt, will receive him with distinguished consideration and respect. Such a welcome may be unpleasant to the Austrian and Russian Ministers, but those individuals and their masters may as well make up their minds to bear it. Congress and the President have a right to extend this welcome; and when this government is in the right, we give ourselves but little concern about consequences. Whenever a corrupt monarch or prince is struck from his throne in Europe, by the people, and becomes a wanderer, he is received by his sympathizing brethren, and castles and estates are bestowed upon him to console him for his losses and misfortunes. The world will care for its own. These people—we mean these kings and princes, have a right thus to receive and provide for their wandering brethren; and we, on the other hand, as the first-born of free nations, have an equal right to welcome those whom these despots hate, and to greet such men as LOUIS KOSSUTH with the liveliest demonstrations of affection and regard.

It is stated that Kossuth was awaiting with much interest the news from France, by the steamer Baltic. The Baltic has arrived, and the intelligence she brings is unfavourable to liberty in Europe. But France is by no means quiet, and it may not be long before we hear of stirring events not only in that country, but in Hungary and Italy. Kossuth, it is said, will return to Europe upon the first intimation that things are in a condition to justify an uprising in Hungary. In the meantime he proposes to visit Cincinnati, and other points West. It is doubtful whether he will visit the Southern States. He has made it a rule to visit no place without a special invitation from the authorities, and thus far no invitation has been forwarded to him from any point south of Richmond.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

We learn by the steamers Europa and Baltic that another revolution has taken place in France. Louis Napoleon has dissolved the Assembly, seized the reins of government for the time being, and proclaimed a new system of government, the nature of which may be judged of from his appeal to the people, which we present below:

"PARIS, TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 1852.

The President of the republic accomplished a *coup de' etat* this morning. The principal streets in Paris were occupied at an early hour by strong bodies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and the following decree was posted on the walls of Paris:

In the name of the French people, the President of the republic decrees—

Art. I. The National Assembly is dissolved.

Art. II. Universal suffrage is re-established. The Law of the 31st of May is repealed.

Art. III. The French people are convoked in their elective colleges from the 14th to the 21st of Dec.

Art. IV. The state of siege is declared in the whole of the first military division.

Art. 5. The Council of State is dissolved.

Art. VI. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this decree.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

Frenchmen: The present situation cannot last much longer. Each day the situation of the country becomes worse. The Assembly, which ought to be the firmest supporter of order, has become a theatre of plots. The patriotism of three hundred of its members could not arrest its fatal tendencies. In place of making laws for the general interest of the people, it was forging arms for civil war. It attacked the power I hold directly from the people; it encouraged every evil passion; it endangered the repose of France. I have dissolved it, and I make the whole people judge between me and it. The Constitution, as you know, had been made with the object of weakening beforehand the powers you entrusted to me. Six millions of votes were a striking protest against it, and yet I have faithfully observed it. Provocation, calumnies, outrages, found me passive. But now that the fundamental part is no longer respected by those who incessantly invoke it, and the men who have already destroyed two monarchies wish to tie up my hands in order to overthrow the republic, my duty is to baffle their perfidious projects, to maintain the republic, and to save the country by appealing to the solemn judgment of the only sovereign I recognise in France—the people.

I, then, make a loyal appeal to the entire nation; and I say to you, if you wish to continue this state of disquietude and *malaise* that degrades you and endangers the future, choose another person in my place—for I no longer wish for a place which is powerless for good, but which makes me responsible for acts that I cannot hinder, and chains me to the helm when I see the vessel rushing into the abyss. If, on the contrary, you have still confidence in me, give me the means of accomplishing the grand mission I hold from you. That mission consists in closing the era of revolution, in satisfying the legitimate wants of the people, and in protecting them against subversive passions. It consists especially to create institutions which survive men, which are the foundation on which something durable is based. Pursuaded that the instability of power, that the preponderance of a single Assembly, are the permanent causes of trouble and discord, I submit to your suffrages the fundamental bases of a constitution which the Assemblies will develop hereafter.

1st. A responsible Chief named for ten years.

2d. The ministers dependent on the Exective alone.

3d. The Council of State, formed of the most distinguished men, preparing the laws and maintaining the discussion before the legislative corps.

4th. A legislative corps, discussing and voting the laws named by universal suffrage, without the *scrutin de liste* which falsifies the election.

5th. A second Assembly formed of all the illustrious persons of the nation—a preponderating power, guardian of the fundamental pact of public liberty.

This system, created by the First Consul in the beginning of the present century, has already given to France repose and prosperity. It guaranties them still. If you partake it, declare so by your suffrages. If, on the contrary, you prefer a government without force, monarchical or republican, borrowed from some chimerical future, reply in the negative. Thus, then, for the first time since 1804, you will vote with complete knowledge of the fact, and knowing for whom and for what you vote.

If I do not obtain the majority of the votes, I shall shall summon a new Assembly, and lay down before it the mission I have received from you. But if you believe that the cause of which my name is the symbol—that is, France regenerated by the revolution of '89, and organized by the Emperor—is still yours, proclaim it to be so by ratifying the powers I demand of you. Then France and Europe will be preserved from anarchy, obstacles will be removed, rivalries will have disappeared—for all will regard the will of the people as the decree of Providence.

Done at the palace of the Elysee, this 2d of December.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

Barricades were erected in various parts of Paris, and resistance was offered, but the army, being true to Napoleon, soon quelled the disturbance. A number on both sides were wounded and killed. The acquiescence of the people in this movement of Napoleon, has been general, but not enthusiastic. The Assembly had become quite unpopular, and the President, it was thought, was forced by the continued intrigues of that body to choose between a surrender of his power and liberty, and the more resolute course he adopted. He is certainly playing a bold game, and the chances are that he will win.

Com. Thomas Ap. Catesby Jones, of the United States Navy, was among those wounded on the Boulevards. And two Americans, spectators of the fight, were killed.

This revolution in France has excited deep interest throughout Europe. The Austrian Ministerial organs declare for Napoleon, and praise his policy. The news caused great consternation in Berlin.

France appears to be calm, but a storm may break orth at any moment.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, on the 20th, was engaged, for the most part, in considering Mr. Foot's Resolution approving the "compromise." Messrs. Foote and Rhett had the floor, and a good many sharp things were said. Nothing of a very instructive or profitable nature was uttered by either.

The House was not in session on the 20th, having adjourned over to Monday, the 22d.

In the Senate, on the 22d, the debate on Foot's Resolution, declaring the "compromise" a final settlement, was continued, Messrs. Houston, Foot, Butler, and Hale, taking part in it. Mr. Houston vindicated his course on the "compromise," and said he would not vote for Mr. Foote's Resolution, because it was unnecessary, and that personal or political ends were looked to as the result of its passage. Mr. Foote replied, charging Mr. Houston with having intrigued with Freesoilers for the nomination for the Presidency, which charge Mr. Houston repelled in the most decided terms. Mr. Butler defended South Carolina against some remarks uttered by Mr. Houston; and after some remarks by Mr. Hale, Mr. Clemens got the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Daniel, from the Committee on Claims, introduced a Resolution, directing the Clerk to continue in employment an extra clerical force to complete, as speedily as practicable, and with accuracy, the abstract of private claims from the fourteenth to the thirty-ninth Congress, and to withhold the work from publication until the same shall have been completed, and subjected to re-examination. In reply to a question by Mr. Jones, he said that the work would make three volumes of the size of the Congressional Globe, and understood that the committee recommend that it be completed within the period of ten months.

The resolution was passed—yeas 100, nays 38.

Mr. Carter then moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to offer a Resolution appointing a Committee of five to wait upon Louis Kossuth, and introduce him to the House. The House refused to suspend the rules, yeas 111, nays 58, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. Mr. Clingman, of this State, voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. Ashe, Daniel, Caldwell, Dockery, Morehead, Stanly, and Venable, in the negative.

The House soon after adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 23d, Mr. Foote's "compromise" Resolution was again taken up. Mr. Cass spoke at much length, and with earnestness and eloquence, in favor of the Union, against sectional agitation and the violent and dangerous positions taken by Mr. Rhett. He was followed by Mr. Clemens, and then Mr. Douglas took the floor in explanation of his position, especially in relation to the fugitive-slave law. For a notice of Judge Douglas' remarks, see Editorial in another column.

The Senate adjourned over to Friday, the 26th.

In the House, on the same day, the bill explanatory of the Bounty Land Law of September 28, 1850, after being considered, was referred to a select committee. Two Executive communications—one relative to John S. Thrasher, and the other to Cuba and the naval forces in the West Indian seas—were received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In regard to the alleged treaty between Spain, France, and Great Britain, on the subject of Cuba, the Secretary of State says: "This Department has no information or knowledge of the conclusion of any such treaty. On the contrary, there is good reason to suppose that no such treaty has been entered into, although there is no official information in the State Department." We copy from the Republic the following condensed statement of the response of the Secretary in relation to Mr. Thrasher:

"The Secretary of State says that all the information in possession of the Department respecting the imprisonment, trial, and sentence of Mr. John S. Thrasher, is contained in the despatches of Allen F. Owen, Esq., late United States Consul at Havana. There is no doubt that Mr. Thrasher is a citizen of the United States by birth, nor is there any doubt that he has resided in the Island of Cuba for a considerable number of years, engaged in business, although the precise period and duration of such residence are not known. On this point the Department has sought in vain for exact information. Mr. Thrasher himself has made no communication to the Department, although he has, through the press, addressed a general letter of remonstrance to the Government and people of the United States. In a letter of the Government of Cuba to her Catholic Majesty's Minister in the United States, already mentioned, it is stated that he has been not only a resident in Havana for a considerable time, but domiciled there by regular proceedings, and that he has, in solemn form, sworn allegiance to the Spanish crown.

There is no evidence in the possession of the Government to show what was his purpose with regard to his returning to his native country at any fixed or definite time. Other members of his family are understood to be, like himself, residents in Cuba, his father having gone to that island some years ago.

These are all the known general facts respecting the nature of his residence in Havana which have come to the knowledge of the State Department.

After reviewing the general question as to Mr. Thrasher's right to exemption from Spanish law and Spanish authority on the ground of his being a native-born citizen of the United States, the Secretary concludes by saying that if indeed Mr. Thrasher, in his arrest and trial, did not enjoy the benefits which native-born Spanish subjects enjoy in like cases, but was more harshly treated, or more severely punished, for the reason that he was a native-born citizen of the United States, it would be a clear case of the violation of treaty obligations, and would demand the interposition of the Government. There exists in the Department no proof of any such extraordinary treatment of Mr. Thrasher. It may have taken place. In the absence of all other information, reference is made to the documents submitted, embracing those of the Governor-General of Cuba to Mr. Calderon, her Catholic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to this Government."

The House adjourned over to Friday.

The Senate met on the 26th, but shortly after adjourned, a quorum not being present.

In the House, the Speaker submitted a communication from the Librarian, announcing the destruction of 35,000 volumes by fire. 20,000 volumes were saved. The Committee on Public Buildings were directed to enquire into the origin of the fire, and the House passed an order appropriating money to meet all expenses incurred by the fire.

The House then adjourned till Tuesday, the 30th.

The steamer Georgia arrived at New York on the 20th, bringing the California mails, and 400 passengers. The Georgia brought two millions nine hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars in gold. The California news was not important.

We invite attention to the Card of Mr. Page, in our paper to-day. Persons who may entrust business to that gentleman, will no doubt have it promptly and faithfully attended to.

COTTON. The Baltic—the last steamer from Europe—brings news of a decline in this article. The article had also declined one fourth of a cent in New York, on the 26th.

Consul Owen sailed from Havana on the 15th, in the Isabel, for Charleston. Mr. Sharkey, the newly-appointed Consul, had not arrived.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina commenced its Winter Term in this City yesterday—all the Judges being in attendance.

JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Judge Douglas took occasion, in the Senate on the 23d instant, to make some explanations in relation to his course on the "compromise" and especially the fugitive-slave law. We quote as follows from the Washington Republic:

"Mr. Douglas explained the reasons of his absence from the Senate on the occasion of the vote upon the passage of the Fugitive-slave law. He had a pecuniary obligation of about $4,000 for some property purchased by him, to meet in New York. He could not well leave the Senate, and had called upon Mr. Maury, the president of the Bank of the Metroplis, in this city, and made arrangements with him to have the matter temporarily settled. He thought it was so; and on the very day the obligation fell due he received a note from Mr. Maury stating that, owing to the absence of several of the board of directors, he could not make the arrangements. He mentioned to several Senators the matter, and they expected and said the debate would last several days longer. He left that night for New York, and reached there next morning. During the three days' grace allowed him he arranged the business. While dining that day at the Astor House he was shown a statement in the paper that the fugitive-slave law had been ordered to a third reading. He expressed his desire to vote for the bill, and, bidding his friends farewell, left by the afternoon train for Washington, in the hope of reaching here in time to vote on the final passage of the bill. The bill, however, had been voted on finally the day preceding. He mentioned the circumstances at the time to his colleague.

Mr. Douglas explained his whole course on this bill. He would have voted for it, and had so expressed himself repeatedly. He explained his course in defence of that law in Chicago, &c. After having reviewed his course on the several Compromise acts, he said he regretted the introduction of this resolution. He thought the friends of the Compromise ought to have left it for the abolitionists to have moved in the matter. Let them redeem their pledge to introduce a measure for the repeal of the Fugitive-slave law, and he would move to lay it on the table; and he was sure the motion would be carried by four to one of the northern Senators."

The Washington Republic of the 24th, thus notices these remarks of Judge Douglas:

"The floor was next taken by Mr. Douglas, who, in reply to an observation of Gen. Houston, felt called upon to define his position. The General had stated in his speech of the day previous that he was the only Senator who had voted for *all* the measures of the Compromise. Mr. Douglas considered this remark as calculated to convey an erroneous impression in regard to his own position. He had voted for *all* the measures of adjustment excepting the fugitive-slave law, and he proceeded to state at some length the circumstances which had prevented him from giving his vote in favor of that law. The honorable Senator suggested that he had been charged with *dodging* this vote by his political opponents, and that a journal in this city friendly to the Administration had given color to this allegation. We infer that the journal alluded to was the Republic, and we desire to take this occasion to do entire justice to the honorable Senator from Illinois. The fact of the Senator's omission to vote on this occasion might well enough be reserved for a topic of comment and censure at some future time; but we have no disposition to take an unfair advantage of an opponent, and are incapable of pressing any argument against our own conviction. It is true that we have mentioned, in one or two instances, that Mr. Douglas did not vote on the final passage of the Fugitive-slave bill, and have left the public to draw their own inference from the fact. Unexplained, it wore the appearance of a dodge; and it was for the friends of Mr. Douglas, or for Mr. Douglas himself, to explain this unfortunate appearance. We think that Mr. Douglas succeeded, yesterday, in making a perfectly satisfactory explanation. In view of his antecedents in this regard, and of his speech at Chicago soon after the passage of the act, we think that he has demonstrated that he had no desire to conceal his sentiments on the subject, but has always pursued an open and manly policy. If we have sometimes conveyed by the naked statement of the fact a different impression, in the absence of any authoritative explanation, we have done the honorable Senator no intentional injustice, because we think it was his duty to remove the unfavorable impression by a positive and distinct statement of the circumstances. Now that the statement is made, and made satisfactorily, we cannot be so unjust to the honorable Senator or to ourself as to withhold the admission that we believe Senator Douglas was in favor of the bill, was anxious to record his vote for it, and was prevented from doing so by circumstances beyond his control."

The foregoing extracts from the Republic—the political and personal organ of the President—are of an important nature. They may be of use on some occasion or other, and we therefore advise our friends to lay them aside for future reference.

We shall publish the remarks of Judge Douglas at length, as soon as they come to hand.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON.

The Library of Congress was discovered to be on fire on Wednesday morning last, and the greater portion of it was consumed. We copy the following account of this unfortunate occurrence from the Washington Telegraph:

"DESTRUCTION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. It is with feelings of profound regret we record this great calamity.

At six o'clock this morning the doors of the Capitol were opened by Mr. John W. Jones, captain of the Capitol police, at which time he believes there was nothing on fire throughout the building. At a quarter before eight o'clock, however, on approaching the door of the Library, he was convinced from the smell of smoke that something was wrong, and he accordingly forced his way in by breaking a panel of the door. The tables, books, shelves, &c., in the northeast end of the room were all on fire; but he believes they could have been extinguished at that moment by the use of half a dozen buckets of water. But the opening of the door gave vent to the flames, and they soon ascended to the roof, and spread rapidly throughout the entire room.

The few persons in the building were with difficulty called to render assistance, and when they arrived it was impossible to save the main room or its contents. The contents of the smaller library room, comprising a great variety of antique works, &c., were saved in a somewhat damaged condition.

A messenger (Mr. Baldwin) was immediately despatched for the city fire companies, who had but just returned from the fire at the Franklin Hotel; but, owing to the improbability of his report, it was not till after considerable delay that he could procure any aid from them. The engines were finally obtained, and carried by the firemen into the rotunda, and upon the eastern portico, from which positions they propelled water to the roof over the Library, and thus extinguished the flames.

The Library occupied that portion of the building immediately within the western portico, and was so isolated from the rest of the building as to involve but little injury to other portions. The adjacent committee-rooms, with their papers, are, however, somewhat damaged.

What extent of loss has been sustained we are at this moment unable to conjecture; but fifty or sixty thousand is probably the number of volumes, and many of them were of rare worth; while the value of the works of art, the collections of ancient coins, medals, and other curiosities, &c., cannot be approached in any estimate.

The marble busts of Jefferson, Lafayette, Taylor, &c.; the portraits of Washington and J. Q. Adams; a number of old paintings; the files of the National Intelligencer, &c.—all are gone.

LATER. We have heard discriminating persons estimate the value of the books that can be replaced at $250,000, and the damage to the edifice at about $20,000."

Since the removal of the rubbish from the Library, satisfactory evidence appears, it has been said, that the fire was caused by a defective flue connecting with one of the committee-rooms. A timber entering the wall from the Library, exactly where the fire was first discovered, was found also to enter the flue, and was thoroughly charred; and there are indications that the chimney connecting with the same flue had also been on fire.

Jenny Lind is to leave New York for Sweden about the middle of January.

THE SAMPSON TRAGEDY.

The examination of Beebe and others, charged with the murder of Milton Mathis, terminated on Saturday afternoon last, with the committal of Eugene Beebe to the jail of this county, there to remain without bail or mainprize until the next regular term of Sampson Superior Court. Mr. Fisher, one of the company, was ordered to find bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance at the same time, and the same order was made in reference to one Messersmith, but it, after Court, appearing to the satisfaction of the Judge and Solicitor, that he was in fact absent, several miles off, at the time of the fatal occurrence, he was discharged.

No evidence was adduced to implicate any other members of the Circus company saving Messrs. Mangum and Armon, and these also succeeded at the examination in proving that they were absent at the time of the affray and for some time afterwards. It appears from the evidence of Messrs. J. W. Robinson, Wm. A. Register, Richard Parish, J. S. Parish, J. Rackley and Olin Pope, that at 9 o'clock on Saturday before last, the Circus company arrived at Mr. Parish's, near Taylor's Bridge, in Sampson county, and hired a field a short distance from his house, where they erected their tent, and in the afternoon gave an exhibition of the play of Coleman and Miller. In a part of the play both the characters tumble off into the ring. Messrs. James Merritt, Watson and Duncan Chesnutt, began the disturbance by throwing saw-dust into the faces of these performers, and finally broke up the play. An hour or two after, the principal part of the company being on their lot, and the country people talking and drinking at a liquor stand of Wm. Register's, a few yards off, but on the same field, two of the members of the Circus Company approached the stand, and used some insulting language to Watson. The deceased retorted in a threatning manner; one of these two men, then, saying something to the country people, moved in the direction of the Circus men, and gave them a signal which they immediately recognized, and, advancing with blows and shouts, struck down every man they met. In the meantime the other of the two was not idle. The signal had no sooner been given, than he struck down two of the citizens. Every citizen on the ground was levelled, with the exception of one, who managed to escape, although hotly pursued.

It was in this affray that Mathis received his death-wound. All the witnesses for the State recognised the prisoner Beebe, and two of them swore positively to his using a club at that time, and with that weapon striking the deceased. Mr. Rackley stated that Beebe struck Mathis two blows after he had fallen. There were some sixteen other citizens beaten and wounded, among them one named Borcam, who is since dead,

There was evidence which gives strong reason to believe that the parties principally concerned in the affair, on the part of the circus company, have made their escape, but his Honor, Judge Battle, was of the opinion that Beebe was equally guilty with them of the murder of the deceased. This, he said, was murder, and nothing else.

The Judge stated that he was reluctant to commit any man to jail upon a criminal charge unless there was either positive proof or a very strong presumption of his guilt; that he was satisfied from his experience in criminal matters, (which had been unfortunately, very great during the last eighteen months,) that Mangum and Armon would be acquitted before a jury upon the evidence, and he would not visit them with imprisonment, which was in itself a punishment under the circumstance. He thought that, although Mr. Fisher might also succeed in establishing his innocence, there was proof of his participation in the affair, and a motive for it, as he was one of the parties assaulted in the circus. Messrsmith was discharged upon a subsequent statement of the principal witness against him, to the effect that he had been mistaken. Many other matters transpired which we have not felt it necessary to report, but we believe the above contains the principal facts of the case.

Upon the whole, this is one of the most painful occurrences which we have ever had to record. Like most other things of the kind, it may be directly traced to the influence of liquor, which no doubt caused the first reprehensible conduct on the part of citizens during the exhibition, and the subsequent murders by the circus men, who since they have been here have conducted themselves in a most unexceptionable manner. *Wilmington Journal.*

It will be seen by our paper of to-day, that Gov. Reid has offered a reward for the apprehension of three others of this Circus Company, who are supposed to be inplicated in this murder.

EXCITING SCENE. The Charleston Standard says the most thrilling scene of the session of the South Carolina Legislature was that in the House between Mr. Huston and Col. John S. Preston. It arose on the report of the latter upon the Calhoun and Butler Monuments. Mr. Huston opposed the report and remarked that this was not the time to build monuments, since it yet remained to be settled whether Mr. Calhoun's doctrines were to be triumphant or dishonored. He intimated that the supposed decision at the last October elections, if considered as final, had placed the State in an attitude to dishonor the memory of Mr. Calhoun, and that the people of the State were unworthy to erect a monument to him.

These remarks roused Col. Preston to an immediate and thrilling reply. He said that he regarded the Government of this State as Democratic Republican, and his reading taught him that, under this form, the voice of the people, "through their constituted modes," was not only the rule of the State, but the *honor* of the State. In October last, that voice had been proclaimed over the land. He who stigmatises its decree is a slanderer of his country; he who rejects its rule is a traitor, and deserves a traitor's doom. If there be dishonor in the State, which there is not, it is with those who strive to give vitality to an ephemeral clamor, which rose with the insects of May, and was silenced with the frosts of October. Most of those who joined in or were deluded by this clamor, are virtuous and patriotic, and yield to the sovereign decree which dispelled it. But if there be those who still cling to its purposes, and are willing to take up the dust of Calhoun and Butler, to give them new life, neither virtue, nor patriotism, nor the honor of the State can be brought to sanction the effort.

Thus Col. P. continued to maintain that the voice of the people is the power and rule, and *honor* of the State. He spoke with electrifying effect, his large manly form shaking with unutterable feeling, and his unrivalled elocution giving a power to his words which cannot be made appreciable. There was, there could be, no reply made to him. It was clear that he had carried the feelings and judgment of the House, and that taunts and sneers were silenced. *Richmond Enquirer.*

JOHN A. GILMER, ESQ. This gentleman was nominated by a recent meeting of the whigs of Orange county, for the office of Governor of the State. In the Greensborough Patriot of the 13th inst. we find an editorial article in which the Whig Party is given to understand that it need not count on Mr. Gilmer's services as a standard bearer in the ensuing Gubernatorial contest. We have, since our acquaintance with Mr. Gilmer, entertained the opinion that he is a gentleman of tact and good sense; and we see in his declension of the honor of being the whig candidate for Governor additional evidence of his being in possession of these qualities.

The reason assigned by the Patriot for this course is, the great pecuniary sacrifice which an abandonment of his profession by Mr. Gilmer would involve. He has been regarded by many as the most available man the whig party of North Carolina could well bring into the field, and his declension will, without doubt, throw a damper upon the hopes of many. *Fayetteville Carolinian.*

KOSSUTH'S SPEECHES. It is stated that Governor Kossuth is making arrangements for the publication of his speeches, from the period of his arrival on board the Mississippi, at the Dardanelles, to the present time. It is his intention to issue English and German editions, at various prices, according to the style in which they may be got up. Of these, several hundred thousand copies will be printed, and sold in all parts of the United States. *Baltimore Sun.*

NEW SPECIES OF COTTON. A new species of cotton, called the golden chaff, has been cultivated during the present season by the planters of Marengo and Sumter counties, Alabama. The weed is diminutive and the seed very small. The staple is quite fine. Fourteen hundred pounds of it in seed will, it is said, yield five hundred pounds, and yields one-third more than any other species of cotton ever planted. *Charleston News.*

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. Our friend of the Wilmington Journal calls for an expression of opinion from this paper in regard to a Democratic National Convention. In regard to the expediency of holding such a Convention we have heretofore expressed the opinion that it should be held. We understand that the Democratic National Executive Committee will hold its meeting in Washington city on the 29th inst., for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries for the meeting of the Convention. In due time we shall be apprized of the committee's action. As the meeting of this committee is so nigh at hand, we think any action in relation to the appointment of delegates to the national convention, before the result of the consultation of the committee is known, unnecessary. When that action becomes known we shall have time enough to take the steps necessary to secure the representation of North Carolina in the Convention.

There are at this time many great and able men in the ranks of the democratic party; men, who present high claims to the most distinguished office in the gift of the people. To reconcile these various claims, all will see that a national convention is both proper and necessary. And the importance of such a convention, and the necessity for the whole party to be represented in it, are enhanced by the consideration that ours is now beyond all question the dominant party in the country. It is exceedingly probable that the nomination of the democratic national convention will be in effect the designation of a future President. Whether the nominee of the convention should be Cass, Douglas, Buchanan, or any other sound national democrat, we doubt not he will secure the united support of the party, and with that support he would scarcely fail of success. *Fayetteville Carolinian.*

ARRIVAL OF KOSSUTH AT PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24. Kossuth arrived here this morning, and the city was all astir to meet him. The turnout of military was immense, and they were joined in the procession by a large number of societies, Germans and others, who, with banners, music, &c., presented an imposing appearance. Kossuth will review the military before the procession moves. After the procession, he will be welcomed at Independence Hall by the Mayor, to which he will respond in an appropriate address, to be delivered in Independence Square. A grand corporation dinner will be given in his honor at the United States Hotel to-night. The procession is now moving.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24—Midnight. The banquet given by the authorities of the city to Kossuth this evening was a most brilliant affair, upwards of 200 persons sitting down to the table prepared in the dining room of the U. S. Hotel.

Kossuth did not appear until a late hour, apologising briefly for his absence.

General Riley replied briefly to the assertion that the army was opposed to the views of Kossuth, and was received with great enthusiasm.

Judge Kane spoke at length in behalf of the bench and bar, in an out-and-out speech in favor of national intervention in European struggles for liberty.

Morton McMichael, Esq., for the press, took the opposite ground, in a neat and appropriate speech.

Several other speeches were made, amid much confusion and collision of feeling. Some of the speakers were greeted with hisses. Kossuth remained a silent listener.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S ADVICE.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, OF WHATEVER STATE OR PERSUASION, RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL; PEACE, COMMERCE AND HONEST FRIENDSHIP, WITH ALL NATIONS—ENTANGLING ALLIANCES WITH NONE." *Thomas Jefferson.*

These words are often attributed to George Washington, the Father of his country, but in reality they were uttered by Thomas Jefferson, the "Apostle of Democracy."

Now, we are so simple as to believe that "Peace, Commerce and friendship with ALL Nations" does not warrant any but peace measures towards Nations, or Governments, if the Government of Hungary likes that word better, with whom we are in the peaceful intercourse of trade, commerce, friendship; but, if we were mistaken in this view of the case we could not be in reference to the important truth, which follows it, that it is "an essential principle of our Government" that "we should have entangling alliances with no Government." *New York Express.*

The Fire Annihilator has been tried in New York, and proved rather a failure. A committee, consisting of the Chief of the Fire Department and other citizens, who were appointed to superintend the experiments, reports as follows:

"1st. The building was constructed of green spruce timber, and constructed in such a manner that it would have been a difficult matter under ordinary circumstances to have got it fairly on fire.

2d. In our opinion Mr. Philips had every opportunity afforded him to fairly test the experiment, and everything was in his favor.

3d. A slight fire was kindled inside the building, and the annihilator was almost instantly applied, before the fire got headway to any considerable extent it partially extinguished it.

4th. Mr. Philips has requested that another experiment shall be made under the direction of the same committee. After such experiment is made the committee will present the public with a full report."

BUSINESS NECESSARY. The experience of all, demonstrates that a regular systematic business is essential to the health, happiness, contentment, and usefulness of man. Without it, he is uneasy, unsettled, miserable and wretched. His desires have no fixed aim, his ambition no high and noble ends. He is the sport of visionary dreams and idle fancies—a looker-on where all are busy, a drone in the hive of Industry; a moper in the field of enterprise and labor. If such were the lot of the feeble and helpless only, it were less to be deplored; but it is oftener the doom and curse of those who have the power to do without the will to act, and who need that quality which makes so many others, but the want of which unmakes them—the quality of vigor and resolution. Business is the grand regulator of life.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF DISSIPATION. Those who see something charming in being "a buster" and delight in the early fascinations of such draughts of bliss as milk punch, egg-nog, Tom-and-Jerry, port wine sangaree, etc., will *think* well, and possibly *do* well, by remembering the following sad calamities' which attend upon the career of the hard 'drinker.' Head-aches, sickness at the stomach, empty pockets, debts, quarrels, enemies, disgrace, remorse, idleness, loss of business, and loss of friends, shame, domestic unhappiness, indigestion, poor appetite, base companions, rusty clothes—including shocking bad hats, bursted boots, ventilation stockings, awful shirts, *darned* bad vests, thread-bare coats and discouraged pantaloons—bad name with the grocer, butcher and milkman.

TROUBLE IN THE ENGLISH CABINET. *Effect of Lord Palmerston's Reply to Kossuth.* It is stated important changes would certainly have taken place in the Russel ministry, about the 1st instant, had not the French revolution occurred. A letter in the Philadelphia American, dated London, Dec. 5, says:

During the Kossuth demonstrations in London, the citizens of one of the metropolitan burroughs presented an address to Lord Palmerston, congratulating the Foreign Secretary for having aided in the liberation of Kossuth and his companions. It appears that Lord Palmerston, in his reply, used a few imprudent words, which gave great offence in the Cabinet. In the course of his remarks he said, in effect, (for I quote from memory,) that he heartily participated in the universal sentiment of sympathy that had been expressed for the constitutional and liberal cause of Hungary. It was attempted to be proved that the reporters for the press had not given Lord Palmerston's words correctly; but on an examination of their original notes, and on comparing one with another, they were found to agree together. A Cabinet Council was called, and, it is said, warm language passed between the different members.

It is also reported that Baron Brunnow, the Russian Ambassador, addressed a formal note to Her Majesty, complaining of the Foreign Secretary's speech. The Carlton Club, too, it was stated, had made the sentiments of that speech the foundation of an impeachment! Earl Grey exhibited great indignation at the Council just referred to, and positively refused to remain any longer in the Cabinet with Lord Palmerston! It was agreed, at a subsequent Cabinet Council, that two or three members should retire; but just at the moment—it was last Tuesday—the submarine telegraph startled Ministers and all London by announcing a Revolution in France! The British Cabinet was, in consequence, saved!

MARRIED.

On the 4th instant, by Rev. J. B. Jackson, Mr. Wm. H. Cullum, of Smithfield, to Miss Esther A. Avera; and on the 23d instant, by the Rev. J. B. Jackson, Dr. A. G. Brooks, of Caswell, to Miss Patience Simms, daughter of James Simms, Esq., of Edgecombe.

Now come the wild weather—come sleet or come snow,
We will stand by each other, however it blow;
Depression and sickness, and sorrow and pain,
Shall be to our true love as links to a chain.

COX.

Spirit of the Age please copy.

At Mount Moriah, in Edgecombe county, on the 27th instant, by Rev. Jos. B. Cheshire, Col. Francis M. Parker, of Tarboro', to Miss Sarah Tarit, daughter of Dr. James J. Phillips.

In Everettsville, Wayne County, on Wednesday the 17th instant, Dr. Joel D. Battle to Miss Harriet D. Bunting.

In Hillsborough, on the 17th instant, by Wm. Nelson, Esq., Mr. Charles Thompson to Miss Martha Anderson, daughter of Mr. Thomas J. Anderson.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, the 21st inst., Mrs. Delia Haywood, relict of the late Stephen Haywood, Esq., in the 70th year of her age. The deceased was the daughter of Col. Philemon Hawkins, of Warren County, an officer of the Revolutionary war. She was one of our oldest and most respected inhabitants, and her death has severed another bright and valuable link which bound us to the past. The deceased had been a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church for upwards of forty years. She was a woman of much energy of character. She leaves five children surviving her; and her death is deeply deplored by a large circle of relations and friends.

In Chapel Hill, on the 20th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Nunn, aged 92 years.

In Columbus, Mississippi, on the 26th November, Sarah Green, wife of Thomas Amis, and daughter of Dr. Stephen Davis, of Warrenton, N. C., aged 35 years, 11 months, and 22 days.

On the 8th instant, Mrs. Nancy Joyce, consort of Andrew Joyce, of Patrick County, Va., in the 81st year of her age. The deceased was a devoted wife, a kind mother, and a compassionate mistress. She has left an aged husband, eight children, together with numerous relations and friends, to mourn their loss.

J. C. N.

Greensborough Patriot please copy.

On the 12th inst., after a protracted illness of many months, which she bore with Christian patience and fortitude, being seldom, if ever, heard to complain, Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, consort of James Harrison, of Nash County, in the 53d year of her age, leaving a devoted husband, five children and a large number of relations and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. The deceased had been a pious, devoted, and an influential member of the Baptist Church for upwards of thirty years. She was a devoted wife, doting mother, kind neighbor, constant friend, and an indulgent mistress. The history of her charity is indelibly written upon the hearts of the poor of her vicinity, by the impressive hand of gratitude. In this selection death displays his fastidious taste, by plucking from society one of its brightest jewels.

M.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, December 27. Bacon 13 to 14 cts; coffee from 9 to 11, according to quality; cotton yarns 15 cents per pound; flour $4 25 to $4 75; corn 90 cents to $1 per bushel; cotton 7½ to 7½ cents; molasses 27 to 30 cents; salt, per sack, $1 50 to $1 75.

WILMINGTON, December 27. Since the 23d, 1,158 barrels turpentine disposed of at $2 15 for dip and $1 15 for hard; spirits turpentine 29 cents; tar $1 72 to $1 75; shingles $3 per M.; stock of corn light, and going at 70 cents per bushel; pork 7 to 8 cents; lime $1 50 retail; lard 11 cents; flour $4 75 to $7; cotton yarns 17 cents; coffee 9 to 15 cents according to quality; meal 80 to 85 cents.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.

Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.

Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 1 A. M.

Closes on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.

Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing.

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

LAW SCHOOL At HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 15th of January next, and continue until June following.

A Moot Court will be holden once in each week.

Text books can be had here at the prices charged by E. J. Hale & Son, of Fayetteville.

Board can be had in good families in town and in the immediate neighborhood upon reasonable terms.

F. NASH,
J. L. BAILEY.

December 30th, 1851. 16—1m.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

GOV. DAVID S. REID, WM. HILL,
D. W. COURTS, E. B. FREEMAN,
WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

A LOT of Thomastown Lime.
Just to hand
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of R. Tucker & Son are requested to come forward and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

W. H. H. TUCKER,
Surviving Partner.

December 30, 1851. 900—

Notice.

ALL persons whatsoever are hereby cautioned against crediting any one on my account, as I will pay no accounts but such as have been contracted by myself.

JOSIAH O. WATSON.

December 26, 1851. 900- 3tpd.

Wanted to Hire,

FOR the next year, a good COOK. Apply at the Standard office.

December 5, 1851 11—4t.

MARYLAND LOTTERIES
For January, 1852.
HAMMETT & TATE, Managers.

THURSDAY, January, 1st.

Patapsco Institute, class 27—75 Nos., 12 drawn.—Tickets $1.—Capitals $4,500, 1,250, 577½, 2 of 550.—Certificates of Packages $15.

Carroll County, class 5—78 Nos., 13 drawn. Tickets $5—Capitals $20,000, 2 of 10,000, 2 of 5,000, 2 of 2,500.—Certificates of Packages $70.

FRIDAY, January 2d.

Patapsco Institute, c'ass 28—75 Nos., 11 drawn.—Tickets $2 50—Capitals $12,000, 4 of 3,000.—Certificates of Packages $40.

Maryland Consolidated, class E—78 Nos., 15 drawn. Tickets $5—Capitals $17,500, 6,000, 3,000, 2,000, 1,531 40-100. of 1,000.—Certificates of Packages $60.

SATURDAY, January 3d.

Patapsco Institute, class 29—78 Nos., 13 drawn.—Tickets $1.—Capitals $3,973 20, 1,000, 500.—Certificates of Packages 15 dollars.

Grand Consolidated, class 3—75 Nos., 12 drawn—Tickets 10 dollars.—Capitals $37,500, 20 of 3,500, 25 of 1,500, 25 of 750.—Certificates of Packages 130 dollars.

MONDAY, January 5th.

Patapsco Institute, class 30—75 Nos., 13 drawn—Tickets $2 50—Capitals $9,214, 5 of 1,800.—Certificates of Packages 35 dollars.

Washington County, class 6—78 Nos., 15 drawn—Tickets $8.—Capitals $26,000, 11,011, 6,000, 3,000, 1,500, 10 of 750.—Certificates of Packages $98.

TUESDAY, January 6th.

Patapsco Institute, class 31—78 Nos., 12 drawn—Tickets $1—Capitals $6,000, 10 of 800.—Certificates of Packages $15.

Bel Air, class 1—75 Nos., 13 drawn—Tickets $5—Capitals $20,000, 6,000, 4,000, 2,042½, 20 of 1,000. Certificates of Packages $65.

WEDNESDAY, January 7th.

Patapsco Institute, class 32—78 Nos., 13 drawn—Tickets $2 50—Capitals 4 of 5,000, 4 of 1,500, 12 of 500.—Certificates of Packages $35.

Susquehanna Canal, class C—75 Nos., 14 drawn—Tickets $10.—Capitals $35,000, 17,500, 7,500, 3,678½, 20 of 750, 20 of 400, 20 of 300.—Certificates of Packages $120.

For Tickets in the above Lotteries, address the new firm of

HAMMETT & TATE,
No. 13 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 31. 16—

$300 Reward.
A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, It has been represented to me that *Timothy Smith, John Epperson* and *William Humpston*, did lately, in the County of Sampson in this State, murder one MILTON MATHIS late of the County aforesaid, and that the said Timothy Smith, John Epperson and William Humpston have fled from justice and probably escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that Timothy Smith, John Epperson and William Humpston may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of Three hundred dollars for their apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of the said County of Sampson, or one hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of any one of them to the said Sheriff.

DESCRIPTION.

No description has been forwarded to this Department, but the aforesaid persons are represented to have been members of, or in some way connected with a Circus Company, known as "Johnson & Co.'s People's Circus Company."

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh this, the 24th day of December, A. D., 1851.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor,
THOMAS SETTLE, JR., *Private Secretary.*

December 24th, 1851. 16—6t.

The Wilmington Journal will insert twice a week, six times, and forward account.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of contracting with some competent person who thoroughly understands the business, to oversee hands in getting Turpentine. He also wishes to contract with two GOOD COOPERS and a DISTILLER of Turpentine.

He also wishes to procure the services of some person, who is well skilled in the management of a Steam Saw Mill.

Early application is desirable. Address me, *post paid,* immediately, at Raleigh.

P. R. HINES.

Dec. 19, 1851. 14—2w.

NOTICE.

AT a regular meeting of the President and Directors of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, on motion of F. B. Satterthwaite, Esq., it was

"*Resolved,* That the President is directed to give notice according to the terms of the Charter that an instalment of two Dollars per share be required to be paid in on or before the 23d day of February next."

ALFRED MOYE, Pres.
by GOULD HOYT, Cl'k.

Dec. 17, 1851. 14—3w.

NOTICE.

IN conformity to a resolution passed by the Directors of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, I hereby give notice that all delinquent stockholders are requested to pay up the instalments now due on or before the 2nd day of January next, or their Stock will be advertised and sold, as authorized by the 11th section of the act of Incorporation of said Company.

CHARLES GREEN, Treas.

Dec. 17, 1851. 14—1w.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW hulled Buckwheat Flour,
Superior Ohio Butter, Goshen Cheese,
Ohio Hams of Bacon, (excellent quality,)
Fine dried Beef, Buffalo Tongues,
Irish Potatoes, Prunes and Liddies,
Gayer and common Raisins, Currants and Citron,
Rhine Wines, together with a choice assortment of
TOYS & FANCY ARTICLES.
for sale low at F. MAHLER'S.
At the R. & G. R. R. Depot.

December 23, 1851. 899—

WAINWRIGHT and MUHLENBERG'S Church Music, the choir and family Psalter, being the Psalms of David, together with the Canticles of the morning and evening prayer, and occasional offices of the Church, arranged for chanting, to which is prefixed a selection of chants.

Just received and for sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

December 23, 1851. 899—

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.

T. M. JONES, A. M. PRINCIPAL.

THE Spring session of 1852, will commence on the first Monday in January. Instruction thorough and systematic. Discipline mild and firm.

Tuition as heretofore.

Board in the village and vicinity eight to nine dollars.

Louisburg, Dec. 20, 1851. 899—4w.

NOTICE.

E. L. HARDING, & Co. Would inform their friends and customers that they can be found for a few days in a room over Messrs. Evans & Cooke's Store. Call at the far-famed and world-wide renowned Establishment of E. L. H. & Co., and get the best bargains, as heretofore.

December 19, 1851. 14—tf.

Dan River Institute.

THE Spring session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 5th of January next.

Board and tuition as heretofore.

A. C. LINDSEY,
B. GOULD.

Yanceyville, Dec. 6, 1851. 898—3w.

For Sale.

A SECOND hand Rockaway, harness and tongue—also a splendid Chandelier.

Apply to R. P. FINCH.

December 16th, 1851. 14—3t.

LARGE SALE,
OF
Valuable Real & Personal Property.

Commencing 13th January, 1852.

THE Subscribers, as Executors of the late Richard Hines, offer for sale the very valuable Plantation he died possessed of, containing about 2700 acres, a little over half of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Plantation is situated on the north side of Tar River, in Edgecombe County, six or seven miles east of the Railroad, and nine miles above Tarborough, adjoining the lands of Richard Harrison, and others. There is on the premises a large and comfortable dwelling with eight rooms and all the necessary out-houses and fixtures of the best kind and in good order.

We will not go into a detailed statement of the superiority of this Plantation, but invite all persons wishing to purchase valuable land to examine this. A plat of the land with a survey of the cleared portions is left in the hands of Mr. Isaac B. Farmer, on the premises, who is well acquainted with it and will give any information to persons wishing to purchase. We will sell it in one tract or divide it into two or three. If not disposed of at private sale, before the 12th of next January, we will, on that day, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, offer it at public sale to the highest bidder. It has not been necessary for a Physician to visit it during this year.

We will also sell at the same place, one hundred and ninety negroes, of the most valuable kind; among them are three carpenters, (one of these a Wheel-wright,) two Blacksmiths, one painter, three first-rate house servants, (one of them a seamstress,) a good ostler and some of the best cotton-pickers in the State.

Also, the Stock and Crop, consisting of about 1500 barrels of Corn, 100 stacks of Fodder, two hundred bushels of Rye, four hundred bushels of Peas, three hundred and fifty fat hogs, 250 out hogs, 68 head of cattle, of the most improved breed.

Among them are many fine milk cows, and nine yoke of young oxen, large and well broke; 1 pair of horses, 1 pair splendid thorough bred fillies, 3 blooded mares, 2 very fine ponies, 150 head of sheep, the seed from near 400,000 pounds of cotton, two Gins, one wheat thrasher, three saddles and bridles, forty casks of plaster and lime, eight wagons, ten carts, thirty-six sides of leather, household and kitchen furniture, and all the farming implements of every description. The sale will continue from day to day until everything is disposed of.

☞ TERMS OF SALE. The land will be disposed of on a credit of one, two, and three years. Bonds bearing interest from date, with approved security, will be required. The other property will be sold on a credit of six months, for all sums over ten dollars; and all under that amount, cash; the purchaser giving bond and security before the property is delivered.

W. R. SMITH, } *Ex'rs.*
PETER E. HINES, }

Dec. 1, 1851. 896—wt12.

Caswell Female Institute.

B. GOULD, A. M., *Principal.*
MISS KATE E. KELLOGG, *Assistant.*
MRS. E. M. KELLOGG, do.
MRS. E. B. GOULD, *Teacher of Music.*

THE next session will commence on the 5th of Jan.

Rates of instruction per Session of five months:

For the common and higher English branches, Mathematics and Latin, from	$8,00 to 15,00
Music (Piano with a course of vocal exercises)	20,00
Embroidery, Drawing and Painting each,	6,00
French,	5,00
Board, (including washing) per month,	7,00

Yanceyville, Caswell Co., N. C.

The above Institution needs no commendation to those who have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its merits. To others we say with confidence and candor, that it possesses the highest order of excellence. The course of studies is extensive, the teachings accurate and thorough in every department, the expense moderate, and the location distinguished for healthfulness.

N. M. ROAN, GEORGE WILLIAMSON, T. D. JOHNSTON, A. C. LINDSEY, O. C. FOWLER.

Dec. 8, 1851. 898—3w.

TRINITY SCHOOL,

Seven Miles West of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Rev. P. TELLER RABBIT, Rector.

THE Tenth term of this School will commence on the 8th of January, 1852.

TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board and Washing, &c., with instruction in English and the

The Crack of Doom.

WHEN the trump of the Seventh Angel shall reverberate from the cloud-capped summits of Mt. Dhawalageri, to the snowy peaks of Hecla, when in the closing scene in the last act of Earth's great drama, the voice of the Archangel, with the right foot set on the sea and his left foot on the earth, shall be heard bidding "mortality put on the robes of immortality;" on that terrible day when the

Seven Vials of Wrath

Shall be poured out upon the Earth, when this mighty fabric shall crumble, and desolation with giant strides shall stalk over the dominions of man, then it is written

Time shall be no Longer.

Do ye dare, ye rigid moralists who from the book of Nature learn to reverence "Nature's God," or ye scoffers of the

Revealed Religion,

Who vaunt your deistical dogmas, dare ye pronounce the prophecies of Zechariah, the son of Iddo, false, or revelation a fraud.

The bare contemplation of Earth's dying throes has in it a "power potential," to strike with awe the stoutest heart, but

"Hope humbly then, with trembling pinions soar,"

And as in the ramifications of business life, Hope, "sweet Hope," by its saving influence tranquilizes the mind; without hope, the dull monotony of human life would be far less desirable than the tranquil slumbers of the grave, but with it,

"Kings are made Gods,
And meaner creatures kings."

The tiller of the ground sows his seed, and hopes for an abundant harvest. The poor man as he wistfully gazes at the gorgeous equipage of his rich neighbor, or listens to the sounds of music as they fall in gentle cadences on his ear from the marble halls of the millionaire, *clings the tighter to hope*, and with fresh energy seeks for riches. Let that poor man who would revel in

LUXURY, POMP AND POWER,

Or the rich man who would increase the store that fortune has blessed him with,

READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT,

And learn that FORTUNES are the wares that are offered to the public by the

Old Established Bankers and far-famed Lottery Agents,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

Brilliant Schemes for December, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Dec.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$8	$27 00
2	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
3	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	40 00
4	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
5	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
6	33,397	78 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
8	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	27 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
10	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
11	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
12	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	18 00
13	52,418	75 Nos	11 drawn	15	55 00
15	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
16	25,000	78 Nos	10 drawn	5	20 00
17	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
18	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
19	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
20	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
22	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
23	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
24	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
25	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
26	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
27	60,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	20	75 00
29	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
30	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
31	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.
Or, Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

December 1, 1851. 10—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S
Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

Notice! Notice!

[illegible] the 29d of December next, I shall proceed to sell [illegible], at my late residence in Wake County, [illegible] Household and Kitchen Furniture, a set of Black[smith's T]ools, Farming Utensils, Cart, Wagon, Gin and [illegible] Thresher, together with my crop of Corn, Fod[der and] Oats, my stock of Horses and Mules, three yoke [of oxen], several good milch Cows, twenty or thirty head [of sh]eep and my stock of hogs. There will also be sold [some] six or seven thousand pounds of Pork.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN D. POWELL.

December 5, 1851. 11—td.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

IF you want a fine fashionable Hat, call at EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 27, 1851. 86—

LARGE SALE,
Valuable Real & Personal Property.

Commencing 12th January, 1852.

THE Subscribers, as Executors of the late Richard Hines, offer for sale the very valuable Plantation he died possessed of, containing about 2700 acres, a little over half of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Plantation is situated on the north side of Tar River, in Edgecombe County, six or seven miles east of the Railroad, and nine miles above Tarborough, adjoining the lands of Richard Harrison, and others. There is on the premises a large and comfortable dwelling with eight rooms and all the necessary out-houses and fixtures of the best kind and in good order.

We will not go into a detailed statement of the superiority of this Plantation, but invite all persons wishing to purchase valuable land to examine this. A plat of the land with a survey of the cleared portions is left in the hands of Mr. Isaac B. Farmer, on the premises, who is well acquainted with it and will give any information to persons wishing to purchase. We will sell it in one tract or divide it into two or three. If not disposed of at private sale, before the 12th of next January, we will, on that day, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, offer it at public sale to the highest bidder. It has not been necessary for a Physician to visit it during this year.

We will also sell at the same place, one hundred and ninety negroes, of the most valuable kind; among them are three carpenters, (one of these a Wheel-wright,) two Blacksmiths, one painter, three first-rate house servants, (one of them a seamstress,) a good ostler and some of the best cotton-pickers in the Stae.

Also, the Stock and Crop, consisting of about 1500 stacks of Fodder, two hundred bushels of Rye, four hundred bushels of Peas, three hundred and fifty fat hogs, 250 out hogs, 68 head of cattle, of the most improved breed. Among them are many fine milk cows, and nine yoke of young oxen, large and well broke; 1 pair of horses, 1 pair splendid thorough bred fillies, 3 blooded mares, 2 very fine ponies, 150 head of sheep, the seed from near 400,000 pounds of cotton, two Gins, one wheat thrasher, three saddles and bridles, forty casks of plaster and lime, eight wagons, ten carts, thirty-six sides of leather, household and kitchen furniture, and all the farming implements of every description. The sale will continue from day to day until everything is disposed of.

☞ TERMS OF SALE. The land will be disposed of on a credit of one, two, and three years. Bonds bearing interest from date, with approved security, will be required. The other property will be sold on a credit of six months, for all sums over ten dollars; and all under that amount, cash; the purchaser giving bond and security before the property is delivered.

W. R. SMITH,
PETER E. HINES, } *Ex'rs.*

Dec. 1, 1851. 896—wt12J.

MASONIC INSTITUTE.
GERMANTON, N. C.

GERMANTON LODGE No. 116 of Ancient York Masons, take pleasure in informing their brethren of the order, and the public generally, that they are about establishing at Germanton, an institution of a high grade of scholarship, for the education of males.

They, with many others, having long felt the want of a school of this character in this part of the South, have taken measures to build up an institution that will give to our young men every advantage for obtaining a thorough education in any part, or the whole of a College Course. Students can be prepared for any of the College classes.

Mr. GEORGE M. EVERHART has been elected by the Board of Trustees as the PRINCIPAL. Mr. Everhart has had the experince of nearly seven years as Teacher—four years as the Principal of an Academy, and three as an instructor in one of the most popular colleges in the South. Marked success has attended his efforts in each of these departments. Moreover, if scholarship and untiring energy and a devotion to his profession, can recommend him to our people, he surely will receive their entire confidence. Several competent assistants will aid him, and such other means will be employed that shall raise the School at once to a position of superior usefulness.

The Edifice is a very large and elegant brick building.

Germanton is remarkable for its healthy location, and the morality of its citizens. Board can be obtained in our best families at the low price of $6 per month.

The scholastic year is divided into two unequal sessions, the first commencing on Tuesday, the 1st of January, 1852, continues 15 weeks. The second, commencing on the third Monday in June, continues 27 weeks.

The prices of tuition are as follows:

Ancient Languages,	$25	per year,
English and Mathematics,	18	- -
The Primary branches,	14	- -

The members of the Lodge are the Trustees of the Institute.

Committee in behalf of Trustees, { J. F. HILL, I. S. GIBSON, DR. W. W. STEDMAN, A. SCALES, J. A. BITTING, DR. B. JONES, E. BANNER, DR. W. WITHERS, S. S. BLACKBURN.

Germanton, Oct 20, 1851. 103—w.1st Jan.

Forestville Female Academy,
B. W. JUSTICE, A. B. Principal.,

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in January 1852, under the care of the Principal above named, a gentleman who graduated with distinction at one of our State Colleges, and has had considerable experience as a teacher. He will be aided by an assistant every way competent to teach Music and all the ornamental branches usually taught in Seminaries for young Ladies. In point of health, intelligence and good society, it is believed Forestville and the surrounding country cannot be excelled by any locality in the State. And the Trustees are determined that an opportunity shall be offered parents to educate their daughters here, as well as at any similar school, and at the same time keep them free from the distractions and extravagance of towns.

TERMS

Per Session of five months, 7½, 10, or 12½ Dollars, according to advancement in English branches.

Latin and French, each, $5.

Music on the Piano, with use of instrument, $18
" Guitar " " " $18

Board can be obtained with the Principal or in private families, at $8 per month.

For further particulars, address the Principal or the Secretary of the board of Trustees. By order of the Trustees. PEYTON A DUNN, *Secretary.*

Forestville N. C. Nov. 28th, 1851. 896—w6w.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,
WAKE FOREST, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next, under the supervision of Mr. William M. Crenshaw, a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Crenshaw comes highly recommended by the faculty of said institution,—has a great talent for imparting instruction, and possesses a good knowledge of human nature.

Students can be prepared here for any College, or for the active pursuits of life.

This institution being permanent, and situated in a eighborhood distinguished for its health and beautiful scenery, a liberal share of patronage will be expected.

The Trustees are building a new Academy 1½ miles from Forestville, which will be completed by the next session.

TERMS—$7, $10, and $15 per session of five months, according to advancement. No deduction except in casse of protracted illness. Board can be obtained at $6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. W. H. HEARTSFIELD, at Forestville.

By order of the Trustees.

Nov. 24, 1851. 895—t15Jan.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Caswell County, on the 23d day of October, 1851, a Negro man, who says his name is SIMON, and that he belongs to John Segar, or Segars, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. Said negro is about 36 years old, five feet, four or five inches high, his front upper teeth decayed, had on when taken up a Wool hat, dark brown Woolen coat and pantaloons. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. F. A. WILEY, *Sheriff.*

October 24th, 1851. 892—w2m.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate rtems.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Abbott's history of Josephine.

PRICE 60 cents.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, November 9th, 1851. 3—

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The petition of Artemesia Whitfield, Elizabeth Whitfield, and Jesse Thomas Whitfield, an infant, by his next friend, Jesse Bryan, *vs.* Temple Whitfield, Adm'r. of Benjamin Whitfield, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, Albania Corun, Marmaduke House.

Petition for Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, in this case, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, and Albania Corun, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for five weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Pitt, at the Court House, in Greenville, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to make their defence to this petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence A. D. 1851. H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. of Adv. $5,62½.) 895—5w.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The petition of Hardy Johnson, William Johnson, Julia Johnson, Anna Johnson, and John Herrington and wife Susan, *vs.* Cannon Johnson, Lewis Johnson, and Jemima, wife of Noah Witherington.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court-House, in Greenville, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851. H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 895—6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SEPTEMBER TERM.

William Wilson *vs.* Elizabeth Wilson—*Petition for Divorce.*

IN this case it appearing that a copy of the petition and subpœna were issued to the defendant in manner as by the statute in such cases is required, and the return thereon being that the Defendant is not to be found, proclamation is publicly made at the Court House door by the Sheriff for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpœna, and the said defendant failing to appear, it is ordered by the Court that publication for three months be made in the North Carolina Standard for the said Elizabeth Wilson to be and appear at the Superior Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and answer to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, Benjamin C. Cooke, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Oxford, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1851. BENJ. C. COOKE, C. C. C.

Oct. 27, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $7,50) 103—3mw.

State of North Carolina, Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1851.

Young Patterson, Executor of Nathan Patterson, dec'd, against Erasmus Fenner and others, Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Erasmus Fenner and others, (whose names are unknown,) but who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, live beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for said Erasmus Fenner and others, who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Franklin aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in December, A. D. 1851, and replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the Land levied on be condemned and ordered to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery and costs.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of September, 1851.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

October 25th, 1851. (pr. adv. $5 62½.) 104—6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1851.

Elizabeth Williams *vs.* Wm. Williams, Adm'r. of Geo. Williams, and others, *Original Bill.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Dew and wife Betsey, James Weathers and wife Nancy, Henry Williams, Arthur Williams and Jones Williams, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held in the Court House, at Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte.*

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of September, 1851.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

Dec. 4, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5 62½.) 896—6w.

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY,

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The nuncupative will of John Pennington, deceased, being reduced to writing, as testified to by the two subscribing witnesses, and being exhibited in Open Court and offered for probate by George H. Pennington; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John W. Spain and his wife Susan, heirs at law of the said John Pennington, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said John W. Spain and his wife Susan to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake aforesaid, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and then and there to show cause if any they have why the said will shall not be admitted to probate.

Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 3rd Monday of November, A. D. 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Dec. 8, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62 1-2.) 887—6w.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st inst., a Mulatto man, LEWIS, about 25 years of age, six feet high, and carries himself very erectly; is intelligent and likely. He professes to be a Barber and Shoemaker.

Lewis was purchased a short time since from a Kentuckian, has been employed in driving horses and mules, and is well known in Tennessee and North Carolina. He probably has a pass, and is making his way back to Kentucky, or to a free State.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of Lewis to the subscriber, in Columbia, S. C., or for his confinement in any jail in any Southern State.

J. M. E. SHARP.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 24, 1851. 895—3t.w.

NOTICE.

ON Monday after Christmas, being the 29th of December next, I shall sell at the late dwelling house of James Tomlinson, deceased, some eight or ten Negroes of various ages and sizes and of both sexes. I shall also sell at the same time come 200 barrels of Corn and some 30 Blade Stacks (if not sold before) and some 4 or 5 pens of Shucks.

The Negroes will be sold on six month's credit, and the Corn and Fodder on a credit of three months, with interest from date.

There will also be hired out some twenty Negroes for twelve months.

Notes with approved security will be required in every instance. B. H. TOMLINSON, *Adm'r.*

Johnston County, Dec. 1, 1851. 897—2t.

Select Classical School,
MELLVILLE, ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this School will commence on the 14th of January, 1852.

As the number of pupils is limited, early application is requested.

The situation, 20 miles N. W. of Chapel Hill, 14 West of Hillsborough and 5 miles East of Graham, has always been considered one of the healthiest places in the State. The School enjoys the advantages of a tri-weekly mail.

For circulars containing the place of the School and terms, apply to the Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D. Melville, Alamance County, N. C.

Dec. 2, 1851. 886—4w.

NORTH CAROLINA READER, by C. H. Wiley, Esq., $1,00. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Rare Chance for a good Investment.

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his *Carriage and Harness Manufactory.*

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 by 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

Prime Green Tea,

JUST Received,

ALSO,

Loaf, Crushed, clarified and brown Sugar, Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Spanish Indigo, bar Lead, Powder, Shot, and Percussion Caps, Blacking, shoe, scrubbing, horse, crumb and hearth Brushes, tooth, nail and hair brushes, cut Nails, finishing and common Brads, Swedes Iron and cast Steel, cotton and wool cards, bellows, brass and cast Irons, Gothic Fenders, shovels and tongs, Hods, fire carriers, Painted and brass bound Buckets, wire sieves, shovels and spades, Collin's axes, Augurs, saws, files, chisels, cross cut and mill saws, Broad axes, adzs, frying pans, wafer and waffle irons, Knob, pad, stock, till and cupboard Locks, hinges, screws, finishing brads, cut tacks, knives and forks, Pen and pocket knives, scissors and shears, Iron squares, trace and log chains, wagon boxes, Tin and Crockery ware.

For sale by
J. BROWN.

Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

MARBLE WORK AND IRON RAILINGS.

JOHN STRUTHERS & SON,
No. 360 Market-Street, Philadelphia,
Furnish all kinds of Marble Work,
MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &C.,

At the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MORE & GALLAGHER,
Corner of Broad & Coates Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURE
ALL KINDS OF IRON RAILINGS,
For Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any FANCY IRON WORK,

On the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

MORE NEW BOOKS.

THE life and times of Calvin, the great Reformer. Translated from the German of Paul Henry, D. D. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3.

Scenes and Legends in the North of Scotland, by Hugh Miller, author of Old Red Sand Stone, Foot Prints of the Creator, &c. 1 vol., 12 mo., $1,25.

Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Death of Lord Mansfield. American edition, just re-printed. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3,50.

Appleton's Dictionary of Mechanics, Machinery, Engine Work and Engineering, with 400 Illustrations. 2 vol. Royal, 8 vo., ½ Calf, $12,00.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, [O]ct. 20th, 1851. —10

FORM BOOK—The North Carolina Form Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the act fixing the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina bar. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, December, 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

LATE IMPORTATION OF RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,
OF NEW DESIGNS, FROM LONDON AND PARIS,
FOR THE WINTER TRADE OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH;
FALL FASHIONS FOR 1851.

THE undersigned, having just received the remainder of his Fall and Winter supply of RICH FANCY DRY GOODS, in addition to those already announced, from the City of New York, making his assortment ample and complete, takes pleasure in informing the intelligent reader that he has now the satisfaction of presenting to the public,

The Heaviest, Richest, Best, Cheapest, and most Magnificent Stock of FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

he has ever had the honor to offer to the Ladies and Gentlemen of good taste, in this enlightened community and the surrounding country; comprising, in part, the following desirable articles:

FOR THE LADIES;

Rich Gros de Rhine and Brocade Silks,
Plain and figured Chamelion Gros de Paris,
Super Matonean rich black Lustered Silks,
Elegant Brocade and Chine Apple Green Silks and Satins,
Turk Satins and Plaid Silks,
Plain and figured Cashmeres and Delaines,
Embroidered and plain Merinoes,
Rich embroidered Robes and Fancy Bombazines,
Rich Valparaiso Dresses,
Beautiful Plaid Cashmere,
Plain and figured Silk Poplins,
Plain and Brocade Alpaccas, (all colors),
Red, Green, and Mode colored Paramattas,
500 pieces splendid British and American Prints,
50 " new style London Chintz Calicoes,
Rich Furniture Prints, of Cochineal dyes,
Plain and Plaid French Ginghams,
Book, Swiss, and Jaconet Muslins,
Bishop Lawns, Dotted and Tarlton Muslins,
Plain and Plaid Cambrics,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmere Shawls,
Plaid and Damask Shawls,
Fashionable Straw and Leghorn Bonnets,
Splendid Bonnet, Neck, and Cap Ribbons,
Ribbon Fringes, Laces, and Braids,
Glass, Fancy, and Acorn Buttons,
Thread, Blonde, and Lisle Laces and Edgings,
Beautiful Collars and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Fine Cotton and Cashmere Hose,
Super Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Corded, Jenny Lind, and Grass Skirts,
Fine Morrocco and Calf Walking Shoes,
Gaiters and Jenny Lind Slippers,
Woolen Wrappers and Caps.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, &C.:

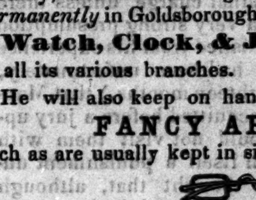
Super Blue, Black, and Fancy Cloths,
Black and Fancy Chine Cassimeres,
Tweeds Cloth and Coburg do
Plaid Linsey and Marlboro' Stripes,
Irish Linen and Cotton Shirting,
200 pieces Sheeting and Shirting, from 5 to 10 cents,
4, 6, 8, 10, and 12-4 Sheeting,
500 yards Tow, and Thread and Cotton Cloth,
White Jeans and Canton Flannel,
Woolen Shirts and Drawers,
British and American Long Cloth,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Half Hose and Suspenders,
York and Kentucky Jeans,
Silk and Merino Vesting,
Blue and mixed GREAT COATS,
Beautiful Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Black Hoskin, Berlin, and Cashmere Gloves,
Rose and Whitney Blankets,
Duffle and Saddle do
Fine Moleskin, Fur, and California Hats,
Men and Boys' Cloth and Velvet Caps,
White and Red Flannel,
Fine Boots and Shoes,
India Rubber Overshoes,
Kersey and Cotton Osnaburgs.

These Goods will be sold on the most accommodating terms, either at Wholesale or Retail, and the purchaser may rely upon getting more Goods, for the amount of money invested, than he ever did before.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, November 4th, 1851. 105—

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE
Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.
GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.



D. G. Lougee,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
AND DEALER IN
FANCY GOODS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted.

☞ *Call at the sign of the Watch.* ☜

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,
OFFICE ABOVE THE
LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANTS
WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA!
Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. $1 50

MARGARET, a tale of the Real and Ideal, Blight and Bloom, &c., 2 vol. $2 00

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1851. 99—4

TAKEN UP!

And committed to the Jail of Wake County as a runaway, a negro boy, who says his name is Sandford, and that he belongs to John P. Andrews, of Franklin County, and was hired to Dr. Peter Foster. The boy is about 35 years old, weighs about 140 lbs., five feet eight or nine inches high, and very black. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

W. H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*

Raleigh, Dec. 5, 1851. 11—

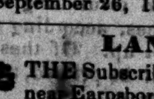
GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

KAHNWELLER & BROTHER, respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and others, that they are prepared to supply any amount of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., on the most favorable terms. They can successfully compete with any southern market, as all will find on application.

We have the late Reading Room expressly fitted up for the wholesale business.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1851. 6—6t.

Music and Pianos,

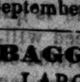


JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 2,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadita, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

September 26, 1851. 94—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.



THE Subscriber offers for sale his tract of LAND, near Earpsborough, Johnston County, consisting of 335 acres, and embracing some very good soil and some fifteen thousand turpentine boxes. The location is a good one for a Physician; and I will also sell my lot of Medicines to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ A liberal credit for the same will be given on note and good security. E. R. POWER.

September 15, 1851. 92—3m.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A LARGE supply, just received and for sale cheap, by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

WOULD observe, that, as the season draws on, for Fall and Winter Clothing, they have anticipated the wants of the people, and would be pleased to show all who may favor them with a call, their assortment, consisting of

Drab, Black, and Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoats and Sacks.

We would call your attention particularly to the assortment of Overcoats, as it embraces every desirable and late style. Our PANTS are excellent. Fastidious as well as men of Fashion, can here find something to please them, let their tastes be as various as our calls, and in fact, the only difficulty will be to choose from, rather than to find any particular style or color.

In the assortment of VESTS, you will find rich Cut Velvet, Merinos of all colors, Silk, light and dark Cassimere and Valencia, some of them really beautiful.

Our furnishing Department is complete and full, and we hardly deem it necessary for us to enumerate all the articles comprised under that head. You will find however, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, H'd'k'fs. Socks, Cotton and Merino.

Call and examine our stock, we shall be glad to show our goods at all times, regardless of trouble, sale or no sale.

E. L. HARDING.
Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1851. 94—

Ready Made Clothing.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

FALL TRADE, 1851.

Southern Trade will soon insure Southern Rights!

I AM now receiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,

carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition to the above, Salt, Fish, Flour and Bacon, Iron of different sizes, Nails of an excellent quality, with all necessary articles kept in a Village Store. I will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Flax-seed, Bees-wax and Cotton, or Tow Cloth, with any other produce that may suit in my line of business. Call at the Brick Store near the Bank.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

P. S. I will attend to any Commission business, or forwarding of Goods, so as to satisfy those who may intrust them to me. T. W. H.

October 1, 1851. 95—

MATTRESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber has just received, direct from the North, a supply of the best quality of Curled Hair, which will enable him to manufacture a superior quality of Hair Mattresses.

He would respectfully inform the Public that he can furnish them with the BEST articles in his line, as cheap as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article of work, and at as low a price, by sending their orders to me.

Also, constantly on hand, the much improved SHUCK and COTTON MATTRESSES, and at the lowest prices. Also, Sofas, Lounges, and Easy Chairs, manufactured in various styles. Also, repairing and renovating old Hair Mattresses, &c., done at the shortest notice.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Ware Room on Fayetteville street, two doors above the YARBROUGH HOUSE.

J. HENRY HARRISS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Raleigh, October 24, 1851. 102—

NAZARINE and Sky-Blue Marinos,
Super White and Mode Col'd do.,
Rose, Dark Green, Pea Green and Cherry Col'd Muslins.
An additional supply of handsome Ribbons,
White and Col'd Paris Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,
Embroidering Braids, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

101—